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EDITORIAL NOTES

Correction. In abstract 24: 6385 (December 1950) of Dr. Plant's book "The Envelope," the word "psychosomatic" as it appears in the quotation is incorrect. The quotation should read "a sort of psycho-osmotic envelope . . ."

* * *

In the "List of journals regularly searched" in the Index issue, 1950, *Année médicale psychologique*, Paris, should read *Annales médico-psychologiques*, Paris. The title of the journal abbreviated as *Psychologische Achtergr.* in the list is *Psychologische Achtergronden*. This journal is now received in the Editorial Office.

GENERAL

1352. Cantril, Hadley. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) *Psychology*. *Sci. Amer.*, 1950, 183(3), 79-84.—This summary of the development of psychology during the past half-century is written around three major trends. (1) The move from atomism toward integrated study of the whole man. (2) Increasingly man and his environment are considered together rather than separate absolutes. (3) Laboratory experimentation has more and more attempted to simulate life situations.—C. M. Louttit.

1353. Collins, Mary, & Drever, James. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) *Experimental psychology*. (9th ed.) London: Methuen, 1949. viii, 320 p. 10s.6d.—The material and mode of presentation are chosen to meet the needs of a first year university course in experimental psychology, without losing sight of the general reader. Chapters cover vision, hearing, sensation, perception, attention, action, work and fatigue, suggestion, feeling and emotion, imagery and association, learning and memory, the higher thought processes, language, and mental testing. Appendices deal with physiology, calculation of correlation, effects of drugs, Gestalt psychology, and books for further reading. Essentially the same material is presented as in the first edition (see 1: 509).—R. B. Ammons.

1354. Freemantle, Anne. *The Oedipal legend in Christian hagiology*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 408-409.—The rediscovery of a story concerning Judas originally recorded by Jacobus de Voragine about 1260 has it that Judas killed his father and married his mother. Shocked at the discovery, Judas "leapt from his mother's bed and presently sought out Jesus, who was preaching the forgiveness of sins."—N. H. Pronko.

1355. Hartley, Eugene L. (*Coll. City New York*), Birch, Herbert G., & Hartley, Ruth E. (Comp.) *Outside readings in psychology*. New York: Crowell, 1950. xiii, 875 p. \$2.75.—98 selections intended to supplement standard textbooks in introductory psychology are arranged under 18 topics. The compilers have provided brief headnotes for the selections, and a table correlates the readings with 5 elementary texts. The author index includes biographical sketches of the contributors.—A. J. Sprow.

1356. Krawiec, Theophile. (*Skidmore Coll., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.*) *Beginning psychology*. New York: Putnam, 1950. xii, 301 p. \$3.75.—The customary topics in psychology texts are covered briefly. The last chapter surveys the applications of psychological facts and principles to the student in nursing. There are 16 references to books and articles on the psychology of nursing and on nursing as a profession.—C. Leuba.

1357. Zirkle, Conway. (Ed.) *Death of a science in Russia; the fate of genetics as described in Pravda and elsewhere*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. xiv, 319 p. \$3.75.—A source book is provided dealing with the systematic Soviet attack on the science of genetics, proceeding from 1936 to the present. Articles by western geneticists and translations of speeches from the Russian are reproduced, presenting in historical development a picture of a science deliberately destroyed.—I. D. London.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

1358. Bash, K. W. *Consciousness and the unconscious in depth and Gestalt psychology*. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 213-288.—The several schools of psychology use the word "consciousness" and "the unconscious" in three main senses: (1) A quality of certain psychic contents or processes, of the object as well as of the subject. (2) That portion of the psyche whose contents are characterized by this quality. (3) A psychic system set off from the remainder of the psyche by certain systemic properties. Consciousness is unnecessary for explaining the systemic properties of the conscious mind. The conscious mind seems to coincide with Goldstein's "abstract," the unconscious with his "concrete" behavior. Consciousness and unconsciousness can be regarded as inherent polar qualities of psychic energy. All theories of consciousness based on the ego are insufficient; the ego is a relatively stable member of a series of ever more comprehensive Gestalts that provide frames of reference for ever

more advanced degrees of abstract behavior.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1359. **Bonnell, Kenneth E.** (*Los Angeles City Coll., Calif.*) 'Feed-back' and 'hunting' as human behavior. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 210-212.—The terms "feedback" and "hunting" as used in cybernetics can be applied to human behavior. Feedback is seen in various activities such as singing and plastering. The individual has a mental image of the task and is constantly comparing his results with this "plan." "Hunting" occurs when the desired relationship between plan (goal) and actual experience is unsatisfactory.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

1360. **Brandt, Richard B.** (*Swarthmore Coll., Pa.*) The emotive theory of ethics. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1950, 59, 305-318.—Brandt questions the validity of the Blind Emotive theory of Stevenson which "holds that some words possess a dispositional property of affecting substantially the emotions and attitudes of people, which is not dependent upon any alterations the expressions introduced into the cognitive field." Brandt also advances his criticisms of the Disagreement in Attitude thesis holding that Stevenson has failed to establish an adequate basis for "thinking a purely cognitive attitude cannot be carried through." The author concludes that "... the facts and theories available, or likely to be available, are certainly far too crude to enhance the probability of the theory that ethical disagreements are disagreements in attitudes, as distinct from the theory that they are disagreements in belief about attitudes."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1361. **Brinkmann, Donald.** (*U. Zürich, Switzerland.*) Grundprinzipien der psychologischen Typenlehre. (Basic principles of psychological typology.) *Universitas*, 1949, 4, 1065-1080.—Two archetypes appear in the province of human existence. They mark the boundaries from the purely natural, biological conditions, represent the "condition humaine" and open the scope of human plasticity, within which man can adjust to the most varied conditions. It means his relative freedom facing all events in nature. What to call those archetypes or original phenomena is of minor importance. But the types of E. Kretschmer and C. G. Jung seem especially to satisfy the demands of intuitive insight and exact observation.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1362. **Choisy, M.** *Psychoanalyse et catholicisme.* (Psychoanalysis and Catholicism.) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1949, 30, 86-110.—Statement of the points of contact between the theories of Freud and Catholic doctrine; consideration of psychoanalysis for the study of religious sentiment.—*R. Piret.*

1363. **Cruz, Miguel.** *El hombre y sus máscaras.* (Man and his defenses.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1949, 4, 513-541.—Freud's historical antecedents, the crisis of modern man, Freudian metaphysics, Freud's psychological theory and his psychoanalytical principals are each discursively commented upon. Cultural and individual defenses such as appear in magical symbolism are necessary. Man needs his defenses and prejudices.—*G. Elias.*

1364. **Firth, Roderick.** (*Swarthmore Coll., Pa.*) Radical empiricism and perceptual relativity. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1950, 59, 164-183; 319-331.—The author concludes that "the phenomenalist cannot be convicted of accepting the proposition of perceptual relativity, and hence that phenomenalism cannot be refuted by the Argument from Perceptual Relativity." On the basis of his discussion, Firth maintains that "... the probability qualification, although it might be justified on other grounds, is both unsatisfactory and unnecessary as a device for defending radical empiricism against the Argument from Perceptual Relativity. A more important implication, however, is that the basic thesis of radical empiricism cannot be refuted by the Argument from Perceptual Relativity."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1365. **Hull, Clark L.** (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) A primary social science law. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1950, 71, 221-228.—Toward the acceptance of social sciences as "true natural sciences" (with "invariable primary laws ... quantitatively determinable and ... statable by means of true equations"), the primary law of stimulus generalization is selected for illustrative purposes and is shown to meet these conditions. It operates "through a wide ... range of phenomena, thus integrating in a single science facts which possibly may not have been thought of as being scientifically related." The work of Pavlov and Anrep and Hull and his colleagues in psychology and anthropology at the Yale Institute of Human Relations, using a phenomenally wide variety of stimuli and responses, is presented as documentation.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1366. **Korzybski, Alfred.** *Manhood of humanity.* (2nd ed.) Lakeville, Conn.: International Non-Aristotelian Library Publ. Co., 1950. lxx, 326 p. \$4.50.—Man is neither animal nor supernatural but an organism to be considered in a new dimension—the unique characteristic of man his time-binding capacity. Full recognition of this unique characteristic is basic to the development of Human Engineering which relates to all of the social sciences. The original text of the 1921 book developing this thesis is reprinted. In addition there are "A Memoir: Alfred Korzybski and his work" by M. Kendig; a statement by Korzybski "What I believe (1948)"; reprints of two other papers by the author—"Some non-Aristotelian data on efficiency for human adjustment" and "Authors note from *Selections from Science and Sanity*"; and a reprint of C. S. Keyser's Lecture XX from *Mathematical philosophy*, "Korzybski's concept of man."—*C. M. Louttit.*

1367. **Lavine, Thelma Z.** (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) Knowledge as interpretation: an historical survey. Part I. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 526-540.—Interpretationism is the epistemological principle which holds that the mind through its interpreting activity in some measure creates the object known. Modifications in this principle are traced from its initial appearance in Kant's epistemology through Hegel, Marx, and Dewey. Interpretationism is seen

to take on two forms, one logical and the other empirical. The Kantian or logical view states that the validity of knowledge is derived from the absolute, immutable "a priori certainty of the categories with which mind conducts its interpretive activities." Empirical interpretationism asserts that "all interpretive structures conferred by mind are themselves empirically conditioned." Thus according to this view completely valid knowledge appears impossible. Spanish summary.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1368. Loewenstein, R. Des pulsions vitales ou somatiques. (Vital or somatic drives.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 106-128.—The author reviews Freud's theories of sexual, ego, and the more recently emphasized, aggressive drives. The meaning of the drive toward conservation has been neglected; the death drive is the least necessary in the analysis of the individual. A distinction between sexual and somatic drives lends a new value to theoretical analytic foundations.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1369. Murphy, Paul G. The psychology of the individual. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 53, 103-118.—This presidential address to the Kansas Academy of Science deals with the renewed emphasis upon the direct study of the individual in his own right rather than indirectly by reference to his position as a member of a group. This individual approach to the study of behavior is illustrated through references to the work of Lewin, G. W. Allport, and Stern and the recent text by Snygg and Combs.—W. A. Varvel.

1370. Selz, Otto. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Die Analyse des phänomenalen Kontinuums; ein Beitrag zu einer synthetischen Psychologie der Ganzen. (Analysis of continuum phenomena; a contribution to a synthetic psychology of the whole.) *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 91-125.—Quantity phenomena utilize the repetition principle in the creation of a whole. The several continuum phenomena, essentially serial phenomena, are presented with their basic structural principles and formulae: place, time, intensity, quality. These four depend on gradation in either the positive or negative direction. The specific wholeness of the continuum, the phenomenon of an unbroken connection, is common to all of them.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1371. Solé Sagarra, J. (Hosp. Clínico, Barcelona, Spain.) La influencia de Kretschmer en la medicina, la psiquiatría y la literatura psicológica española. (Kretschmer's influence in Spanish medicine, psychiatry and psychological literature.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1949, 4, 475-511.—Kretschmer's influence in Spanish medicine and psychopathology has contributed a wholesome fusion of body and mind. Spanish literary and scientific works inspired by Kretschmer are summarized as are Spanish studies which confirm, for abnormal types, Kretschmer's body-personality types.—G. Elias.

1372. Stevenson, Charles L. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The emotive conception of ethics and its

cognitive implications. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1950, 59, 291-304.—Stevenson discusses the basic philosophical rationale which leads him to the conclusion that "the emotive conception of ethics, so far from depriving ethics of its thoughtful, reflective elements, in fact preserves them in all their variety." According to his approach to personal discussions in ethics, Stevenson views its cognitive elements as being "of the utmost variety." He considers them as not belonging to some one science such as psychology, but rather to all sciences.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1373. Wenke, Hans. (U. Tübingen, Germany.) Über die Gesetzlichkeit in der Psychologie. (About lawfulness in psychology.) *Universitas*, 1949, 4, 565-569.—Psychology tried to prove its exactness for a long time by establishing laws. It showed in it a distinct aversion against all individual. But we, at present, see that psychology attains objective exactness when it applies itself exclusively to the research of the individual mind, its exactness increases here with the degree of individualization of the observation.—P. L. Krieger.

METHODS & APPARATUS

1374. Bernard, Jessie. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Can science transcend culture? *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1950, 71, 268-273.—"The psychological challenge to the claims of objectivity in science from laboratory studies on the social rather than the physiological nature of perception has been paralleled by a similar challenge from the students of culture . . . that science is but a cultural creation, a tool." A reexamination of the relation between science and culture indicates that "although the direction of scientific inquiry may be culturally determined, the methods of pursuing scientific inquiry—scientific techniques—contain their own protection against cultural (and even personal, idiosyncratic, and perceptual) biases and therefore may rightly claim objectivity for their results."—B. R. Fisher.

1375. Lombard, George F. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Self-awareness and scientific method. *Science*, 1950, 112, 289-293.—Two aspects of scientific method which human behavior students can learn from the natural sciences are: "skills in handling oneself in relation to one's data" (and subjects), and "skills of making relevant observation of nature" (i.e., discriminating between "reality" and "perceived reality"). "Awareness of one's own frames of reference," or "conscious awareness of self in relation to the external world" is the key to acquisition of these skills. Techniques of experimentation should have emphasis only secondary to these skills, at this stage of social science's development.—B. R. Fisher.

1376. Marenina, A. I. Elektrometricheskii metod dinamicheskogo izmereniia soprotivleniia poverkhnosti kezhi. (Electrometric method of dynamic measurement of the resistance of the surface of the skin.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 722-727.—The construction of an instrument is described which is

suitable for quick measurements of skin resistance in dynamic sequence, each measurement lasting 2-3 sec. Using this instrument, it is shown that with increase in depth of both natural and hypnotic sleep the secretion of sweat diminishes progressively.—*I. D. London.*

1377. Offner, Franklin. Direct current amplifiers of high stability. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 111.—Abstract.

1378. Sands, Sidney L., & Rodnick, Elliot H. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital.) Concept and experimental design in the study of stress and personality. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 673-679.—The role of the psychiatrist and psychologist in the research field, particularly as it relates to concept and experimental design in the study of psychosomatic relationships are discussed. The authors cite some of their experimental work as a means of stating the problems involved. In striving for holistic concepts, caution must be taken against two tendencies: (1) the premature attempt to "explain" psychiatric phenomena in terms of physiologic data (and vice versa) on the basis of statistical correlations alone, and (2) the tendency to ignore the data of one's colleagues because they cannot be translated conveniently to one's own special needs.—*D. Walton.*

1379. Smith, H. Fairfield. Estimating precision of measuring instruments. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1950, 45, 447-451.—A technique for computing the precision of two measuring instruments when there is a linear relation between the scales of the two instruments is presented. The use of the technique is explained by applying it to an illustrative example.—*G. C. Carter.*

NEW TESTS

1380. Ferguson, Leonard W. The L.O.M.A. merit rating scales. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 193-216.—A series of merit rating scales for clerical employees has been developed by the Life Office Management Association in the following manner: (1) a series of 100 traits was established; (2) the 30 traits judged most important were put into preliminary scales; (3) of these, the 16 most differentiating were used to prepare 1600 statements describing behavioral elements to be rated; (4) the discriminating values of these statements were determined and the 832 most discriminating were put into 16 final merit rating scales, each consisting of 52 statements divided into two equivalent forms. Sample forms and directions are presented.—*A. S. Thompson.*

1381. Harrower, M. R. The Most Unpleasant Concept Test; a graphic projective technique. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 213-233.—In this projective test S is asked to draw the most unpleasant thing of which he can think. The procedure has been used with 500 persons seeking help for psychological difficulties. The author discusses various ways in which Ss react to the task, the subject matter of the drawings in various types of Ss with illustrative drawings, and the possible clinical value of the test.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1382. Leiter, Russell Graydon, & Partington, John E. Manual for the Leiter-Partington Adult Performance Scale. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 139-171.—The authors believe that the L-P Adult Performance Scale which consists of the Pathways Test, Stencil Design Test, and Painted Cubes Test has "demonstrated its usefulness as a measure of adult general intelligence." Instructions for administering and scoring all the tests as well as conversion tables are included. Intercorrelations of the sub-tests, correlation of the sub-tests with total score, and correlations of the sub-tests and total score with the Revised Stanford-Binet Scale are also shown.—*H. Feifel.*

1383. Mandell, Milton. (U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) Validation of group oral performance test. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 179-185.—In the group oral performance test described, small subgroups are given the task, by means of written statements placed before each person, of discussing topics related to the duties of the position. The raters observe the participants and use rating techniques similar to those of the individual oral interview, but including ratings of the candidates' behavior as members of a group. In a tryout with supervisory selection in two federal shipyards, validity coefficients were lower than those obtained with a paper and pencil supervisory judgment test.—*A. S. Thompson.*

1384. Owens, William A., Jr. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) A difficult new test of mechanical comprehension. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 77-81.—A Test of Mechanical Comprehension, Form CC, was devised for use in selecting engineering students. It is an untimed power test, the items having 5 response possibilities. Results of its use with 725 cases are discussed. They indicate that the test correlates well with relevant course grades, is an excellent predictor of academic mortality, and also relates well to other variables.—*C. G. Browne.*

1385. Vernon, P. E. Graded arithmetic-mathematics test. London, Eng.: University of London Press, 1949. Ages 7-15. 1 form. 20 (25) min. Test blank (4 d. ea., 1/2/11 per 100 incl. tax); manual, pp. 12 (9d).—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 77.)

STATISTICS

1386. Cohen, A. C., Jr. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Estimating parameters of Pearson type III populations from truncated samples. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1950, 45, 411-423.—The method of moments is employed with "single" truncated random samples to estimate the mean and the standard deviation of a Pearson Type III population when α_2 is known and to estimate the mean, standard deviation, and α_2 when only the form of the distribution is known in advance. It is not necessary to assume that information is available about the number of variates in the omitted portion of the sample. The results obtained can be applied to practical problems with the aid of "Salvosa's Tables of Pearson's Type III Function."—*G. C. Carter.*

1387. du Mas, Frank M. (*American Council on Educ., Washington, D. C.*) A note on the coefficient of profile similarity. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 300-301.—"This note on the coefficient of profile similarity rationalizes a procedure which permits the use of all segments, including segments of zero slope."—L. B. Heathers.

1388. Edwards, Allen L. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) On "The use and misuse of the chi-square test"—the case of the 2x2 contingency table. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 341-346.—Issue is taken with the statements of Lewis and Burke (see 24: 3506) that small theoretical frequencies invalidate the chi-square test. The level of confidence indicated by chi-square technique corrected for continuity in a 2x2 table is compared with probabilities computed by the direct method of Fisher for 4 groups of experimental data. In each case it appeared that the results for the two methods lead to identical conclusions. It is suggested that chi-square technique, when theoretical frequencies are greater than 5, is probably accurate enough. When the level of significance is "borderline," P should be computed by the direct method.—M. R. Marks.

1389. Ferber, Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *Statistical techniques in market research.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949. xiv, 542 p. \$6.00.—Concerned for the most part with the theory and application of sampling techniques and correlation methods, this book is designed to provide an account of the most up-to-date statistical methods applicable to market research and analysis. The discussion of mathematics is pitched at the college algebra level. Chapter titles include: Testing of Hypotheses, Sequential analysis, Sample precision, Sample bias, Multiple correlation techniques, and Sampling statistics in correlation analysis. Appendixes are: (A) Bibliography of 204 titles, (B) Miscellaneous statistical procedures, (C) Some mathematical derivations, (D) Statistical formulas discussed in this book.—W. H. Osterberg.

1390. Fisher, R. A. (*U. Cambridge, England.*) *Contributions to mathematical statistics.* New York: Wiley, 1950. [v.p.] \$7.50.—Reprints of 43 papers which the editor, Walter A. Shewhart, says Prof. Fisher selected as "what he now considers to be his most outstanding contributions. . . ." The author has also provided introductory notes and corrected errors discovered in the originals. A biography of Fisher by P. C. Mahalanobis is included. Portrait. Name and subject index to the reprinted papers.—C. M. Louttit.

1391. Goodman, Roe, & Kish, Leslie. *Controlled selection—a technique in probability sampling.* *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1950, 45, 350-372.—A sampling technique is defined as introducing control into a selection of n out of N sampling units when it increases the probabilities of selection for preferred combinations of units and decreases the probabilities for non-preferred combinations. Methods used in the past have by no means exhausted the possibilities of controlled selection. Procedures by which

the probabilities of selection for preferred combinations are sharply increased are developed. The theoretical basis for the methods is discussed. These methods are applied to a specific problem and the procedures are described in detail. As a result the variances of estimates for several important items are reduced as compared with the corresponding variances for stratified random sampling.—G. C. Carter.

1392. Guilford, J. P., & Lovell, Constance. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) *Advanced statistical exercises.* Beverly Hills, Calif., Sheridan Supply Co., 1950. ii, 110 p.—Exercises are presented for use in advanced courses in applied statistics. Small-sample statistics, analysis of variance, testing hypotheses, chi-square tests, T -scaling, C -scaling, biserial and tetrachoric correlations, phi coefficients, partial correlation, prediction of attributes from attributes and measurements, prediction of measurements from attributes and measurements, multiple correlation, substitutes for multiple regression equations, reliability and validity of measures, weighting responses to tests and scaling test items for difficulty are covered.—G. C. Carter.

1393. Harris, Chester W., & Schmid, John, Jr. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Further application of the principles of direct rotation in factor analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 175-193.—In this paper the authors show that the initial arbitrary oblique solution may be rotated directly to the primary solution without the necessity of calculating an intermediate orthogonal solution. The particular method illustrated is that of a single rotation to the primary solution by choosing the primary axes in terms of the geometric model of the hypertetrahedron. A numerical illustration and a matrix formulation of the multiple-group method and of the rotation procedure is presented.—E. F. Gardner.

1394. Lehmann, E. L., & Stein, Charles. *Completeness in the sequential case.* *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1950, 21, 376-385.—The existence of unbiased estimates with uniformly minimum variance is discussed. A general necessary condition for uniqueness is found and applied to obtain a complete solution for the uniqueness problem when the random variables have Poisson or rectangular distribution. Necessary and sufficient conditions are also found in the binomial case without the restriction to bounded estimates. This permits the statement of a somewhat stronger optimum property for the estimates, and is applicable to the estimation of unbounded functions of the unknown probability.—G. C. Carter.

1395. Lewis, Don, & Burke, C. J. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Further discussion of the use and misuse of the chi-square test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 347-355.—This is a defense of an original paper on the use and misuse of the chi-square test (see 24: 3506) in the form of a reply to Edwards (see 25: 1388), Pastore (see 25: 1397), and Peters (see 25: 1398).—M. R. Marks.

1396. Loeve, M. Fundamental limit theorems of probability theory. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1950, 21, 321-338.—The fundamental limit theorems of probability theory are classified into two groups. One group deals with the problem of limit laws of sequences of sums of random variables. The other group deals with the problem of limits of random variables, in the sense of almost sure convergence, of such sequences.—G. C. Carter.

1397. Pastore, Nicholas. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Some comments on "The use and misuse of the chi-square test." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 338-340.—One typographical error in the distribution function of chi-square is noted; an alternate method for determining relative frequencies in die throws is offered. Separate throws of a given die are independent events, contradicting the view of Lewis and Burke (see 24: 3506). The additive property of chi-square is reinterpreted; one of Lewis' and Burke's examples is criticized from the standpoints of clarity and accuracy, and these authors failed to note an instance where the sum of a set of probabilities is greater than unity.—M. R. Marks.

1398. Peters, Charles C. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) The misuse of chi-square—a reply to Lewis and Burke. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 331-337.—Lewis' and Burke's charge (see 24: 3506) that Peters and Van Voorhis textbook is wrong in 6 out of 7 applications of chi-square is invalid in each case. "But, in spite of these particular criticisms and possibly some others that might have been made, their article contains many sound and useful ideas and serves a good purpose. But it should be read with critical alertness, not taken offhand as gospel."—M. R. Marks.

1399. Stein, Charles. Unbiased estimates with minimum variance. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1950, 21, 406-415.—A characterization of unbiased estimates with minimum of variance is obtained. This characterization is subject to certain restrictions. Solutions which are readily applicable are given for two fairly broad classes of problems. These solutions are used to obtain such estimates in some particular cases. The applicability of the results to problems of sequential estimation is determined. Although the problem of unbiased estimation is not of much practical importance, it is of some theoretical interest and has been treated by other statisticians.—G. C. Carter.

1400. Wald, Abraham. (Columbia U., New York.) Statistical decision functions. New York: Wiley, 1950. ix, 179 p. \$5.00.—In 5 chapters the general theory of statistical decision functions is presented. The decision problem is shown to be interpretable as a zero sum two-person game in von Neumann's theory. A generalization of this game type is basic to the development of the general theory. Chapter 4 considers the "case of a sequence of identically and independently distributed chance variables." Special illustrative problems are discussed in Chapter 5. 76-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

1401. Walsh, John E. Some estimates and tests based on the r smallest values in a sample. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1950, 21, 386-397.—Asymptotically "best" estimates and tests for the population percentage points are derived for the case in which the population standard deviation is known. Asymptotically most efficient estimates and tests can be obtained for the smaller population percentage points by a suitable choice of p and $O(\sqrt{n})$ for the case in which the population standard deviation is unknown. The results derived have application in the field of life testing. The variable associated with an item is the time to failure and the r smallest sample values can be obtained without the necessity of obtaining the remaining values of the sample.—G. C. Carter.

1402. Yela, Mariano. La técnica del analisis factorial. (The factor analysis technique.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1949, 4, 543-560.—This third of a series of articles (see 24: 4361, 6141) presents the fundamental equations upon which the rationale of Thurstone's factor analysis technique is based.—G. Elias.

(See also abstracts 1622, 2052)

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

1403. ———. David Katz. *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1949, 4.—Portrait facing p. 417.

1404. ———. Dr. C. F. Von Salzen. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1950, 18, 491.—Portrait.

1405. [Anonymous.] Sto let so dnâ rozhdeniâ I. P. Pavlova. (The 100th anniversary of I. P. Pavlov's birthday.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 1-4.—An eulogy of Pavlov in terms of the present ideological line in the USSR.—I. D. London.

1406. Bergler, Edmund. An evaluation of Sigmund Freud's life work. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 69-70.—One can state that Freud changed the philosophical and mystical conception of the unconscious into a clinically provable, dynamically effective and therapeutically evident fact. He discovered the "libidinous content of the unconscious, including infantile sexuality." Ever willing to modify his views in light of new facts, "Freud's great practical achievement was the clinical fact of making neurosis accessible to genetic treatment through a specific therapy."—C. R. Adams.

1407. Biemond, A. In memoriam: Prof. Dr. B. Brouwer. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1950, 25, 1-6.—Obituary. Portrait facing p. 1.

1408. Chapman, Dennis. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) Graham Wallas and the study of social problems in industry. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 160-167.—The theories of Graham Wallas (1858-1932) are reviewed. It is felt that if Wallas, a speculative social psychologist, had been able to stimulate others to systematic and quantitative studies, social psychology would have made more rapid progress.—G. S. Speer.

1409. Duvall, Evelyn Millis. Ernest Watson Burgess. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 185-186.—Biography.
1410. Federn, Paul. (239 Central Park West, New York.) Freud amongst us. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 1-6.—The author discusses early rejections of Freud's theory, his heroic efforts to advance the truth, and the final wide-spread acceptance of his scientific work.—W. A. Winnick.
1411. Feuer, Lewis S. (Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) The philosophy of Morris R. Cohen: its social bearings. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 471-485.—Cohen's philosophy is discussed in relation to certain aspects of his personality and more particularly with reference to his socialistic convictions. Spanish summary.—P. E. Lichtenstein.
1412. Haire, Norman. (127 Harley St., London, W. 1., Eng.) Havelock Ellis (1859-1939). *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 41-42.—Biography.
1413. Halpern, L. Dr. Heinz Hermann. *Harr-fuah*, 1949, 37, 131-133.—Obituary and portrait.
1414. Hayakama, S. I., & Persky, Phillip. Bibliography of the writings of Alfred Korzybski. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 165-169.—This bibliography includes 42 items, covering the main writings of Alfred Korzybski.—H. R. Myklebust.
1415. Hirsch, A. August Aichhorn. *Higena ruhanit*, 1949/50, 7, 31-32.—Obituary.
1416. Lanval, Marc. (25-27, Rue des Allies, Parc Duden, Brussels, Belg.) Paul Robin (1837-1912). *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 42-44.—Biography.
1417. Lewin, Bertram D. Paul Federn, 1872-1950. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 295-297.—Obituary.
1418. Malzberg, Benjamin. Horatio Milo Pollock. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 467-470.—Obituary.
1419. Merzbach, A. H. Dr. H. Hermann. *Higena ruhanit*, 1948/49, 6, 164-165.—Obituary.
1420. Mitchell, Helen S. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) Academician I. P. Pavlov—a centennial. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1950, 26, 409-412.—The life and work of I. P. Pavlov are briefly reviewed upon the hundredth anniversary of his birth.—F. C. Sumner.
1421. Muncie, Wendell. Adolf Meyer. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 465-466.—Obituary.
1422. Ormian, Haim. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem.) Prof. E. J. Bonaventura. *Hed. hagan*, 1948/49, 14, 62-63.—Obituary.
1423. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Alfred Korzybski, July 3, 1879-March 1, 1950; biographical summary. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 163-165.—Obituary.
1424. Révész, G. Educational and research work in psychology at the University of Amsterdam. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 365-368.—Systematic training in scientific psychology began at the university in 1931. This includes theoretical work for 2.5 years (psychology, philosophy, biology, physics) to the equivalent of the B.Sc. degree; another 2.5 years (psychology, psychopathology, electives) to the equivalent of the M.Sc. degree. For the Ph.D. an additional larger and important work is required. Research has emphasized psychology of sensation, child psychology, psychology of language. Collaborative research proves surprisingly productive.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
1425. Riese, Walther, & Hoff, Ebbe C. (Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond.) A history of the doctrine of cerebral localization; sources, anticipations, and basic reasoning. *J. Hist. Med.*, 1950, 5, 49-71.—The Cartesian doctrine of the seat of the soul is critically examined. Kant's position on the seat of the soul is set forth and the more recent opposition between scientific brain localization (local residence) and the theory of the equipotentiality of brain (omnipresence) is explained with emphasis on Bergson's view.—F. C. Sumner.
1426. Rypins, Senta. (409 East 52nd St., New York.) Dorothea Lynde Dix. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 277-289.—The life of Dorothea Dix is briefly reviewed, with emphasis upon her studies of the treatment of the mentally ill and her efforts to place them in special institutions.—W. A. Winnick.
1427. Schindler, Walter. An evaluation of the work of Wilhelm Stekel. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 137-139.—"Stekel's approach to the psychological is more intuitive and empirical than theoretical." He saw and described "many things that Freud, Jung, and Adler wrote about later . . . apart from the sexual root of symbols in dreams, Stekel stressed criminal tendencies . . . long before Freud did." There has been insufficient acknowledgment of this "recognized master of psychology."—C. R. Adams.
1428. Schindler, Walter. Wilhelm Stekel (1868-1940). *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 183-184.—Biography.
1429. Steinberg, Hanna. Susan Isaacs. *Urim*, 1948/49, 6, 391-395.—Obituary and appreciation.
1430. Stern, Bernhard J. (Columbia U., New York.) The liberal views of Lester F. Ward. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1950, 71, 102-104.—A brief appreciation of Ward and the thoughts of some of his contemporaries about him.—B. R. Fisher.
1431. van Emde-Boas, C. Max Hodmann (1894-1946). *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 184-185.—Biography.

(See also abstract 1614)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

1432. Allesch, Johs. von. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Die Stellung der Psychologie zu den Natur- und Geisteswissenschaften. (The place of psychology as to natural and social science.) *Psychol. Rdschau*, 1949, 1, 4-16.—Psychology has not only points of contact with philosophy, but both sciences interpenetrate each other to a large extent. Still closer is on the other hand the connection with science. Psychology is the great joining link be-

tween both regions, it can save human culture from falling into pieces, on one side in technology, on the other side in irrationality.—P. L. Krieger.

1433. Allesch, Johs. von. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Zur methode der Psychologie. (About the method of psychology.) *Psychol. Rdschau*, 1949, 1, 75-81.—Psychology is science as well as social science. It can neither be treated purely speculatively nor purely experimental-empirically. It has to unite both branches, in closest interweaving, to knowledge on higher level. Its task is to clarify the problem "man" in his natural, mental functions. All means must serve that purpose.—P. L. Krieger.

1434. Baas, Malcolm L. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Kuder interest patterns of psychologists. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 115-117.—The Kuder interest patterns for 4 different groups of psychologists (clinical, industrial, counseling, experimental) and 2 groups of psychology graduate students were studied. All psychologists groups had high scores on the Scientific and Literary Scales, and significant differences in means were found on several scales between the groups. The differences between the mean scores of the psychologists and the students make it seem possible that preference patterns are strongly affected by professional experience.—C. G. Browne.

1435. Cameron, Kenneth. Postgraduate training in child psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 755-760.—The postgraduate training program and the governing principles underlying the work at Maudsley Hospital are discussed. The course in psychiatry of children occupies 6 months full time in the 2 to 2½ years of basic psychiatric training. A year of adult psychiatry is regarded as the necessary preliminary to child psychiatry.—R. D. Weitz.

1436. Klausmeier, Herbert. (Colorado State Coll. Educ., Greeley), & Swanson, Donovan. Evaluating a course in educational psychology. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 678-687.—Evaluating procedures employed to determine the effectiveness of a functional course in educational psychology at Stanford University are described. The competence expected to be derived from the course was defined and instruments were designed to evaluate the students' competence at three levels: theory, planning, performance. On the basis of data collected during two quarters it was concluded that the evaluation procedures were adequate for determining the outcomes of the course.—M. Murphy.

1437. McElwain, D. W. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) A review of psychology in Australia. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1950, 24, 141-152.—Psychology as a subject of university training began in Australia about 1920, growing steadily to 1930, when a rapid expansion in application occurred. Since 1940 there has been a rapid expansion in both applied and academic aspects. At present there are about 250 persons who are psychologists and are employed as such, in three broad groups: teachers, research workers, and applied psychologists. The proportion

of psychologists to the total population is much greater than in England, but less than in the U. S.—G. S. Speer.

1438. Wilson, N. A. B. The postgraduate training of psychologists. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1950, 24, 174-179.—Assuming the selection and guidance of graduate students, and thorough, systematic grounding in fundamentals, a graduate field course in applied work is suggested.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstract 2115)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1439. Ekholm, Erik, & Niemineva, Kalevi. (U. Helsinki, Finland.) On prenatal changes in the relative weights of the human adrenals, the thymus, and the thyroid gland. *Acta paediatr.*, Stockh., 1950, 39, 67-86.—The adrenals were relatively largest at the fourth fetal month, the thyroid at the partus immaturus stage, whereas the thymus increased steadily. There was distinct decrease of weight after labor, greatest in the case of the thymus. Endocrine findings in twins and in the malformed fetus are discussed. Weight variations are ascribable to differential function during the fetal period.—D. Prager.

1440. Gordon, Marvin L. (U. Montreal, Can.) An immediate response of the demedullated adrenal gland to stress. *Endocrinology*, 1950, 47, 13-18.—By chemical study of the adrenal ascorbic acid concentration and by the eosinophil count the effect of stress (cold, histamine, insulin) in the demedullated glands of 4 groups of female rats is studied. Results show that the 3 stressful situations are accompanied by a marked decrease in acid concentration and that the adrenal medulla is not necessary for the activation of the anterior pituitary gland subsequent to stress. Findings are briefly related to theory.—L. A. Pennington.

1441. Hill, A. V. (University Coll., London.) et al. A discussion on muscular contraction and relaxation: their physical and chemical basis. *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1950, 137, 40-87.—12 papers on the physical and chemical phenomena of muscle contraction are included in this symposium. 115 references.—A. C. Hoffman.

1442. Karamian, A. I. Russkaja materialisticheskaja fiziologija v bor'be s idealizmom. (Russian materialist physiology in battle with idealism.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 32-45.—The history of Russian physiology from Sechenov to the present is sketched in brief and shown to have been primarily materialist in conception. Contemporary physiological efforts and their relation to "Leninism-Stalinism" are alluded to.—I. D. London.

1443. Kibiakov, A. V., & Malkina, D. I. O vliánii nadpochechnikov na simpaticeskuiu innervatsiju slúnnykh zhelez. (On the influence of the suprarenals on the sympathetic innervation of the salivary glands.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 687-693.—Experimental data point to the drop in trophic influ-

ence of the sympathetic nerves on the salivary glands as probably due to a decline in the sympathin generating function of the sympathetic nervous system after extirpation of the adrenal cortex.—*I. D. London.*

1444. Lambert, Edward H. (*Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.*) Effects of positive acceleration on pilots in flight, with a comparison of the responses of pilots and passengers in an airplane and subjects on a human centrifuge. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 195-220; 250.—Responses to positive g were studied on 16 men when they piloted an aircraft and when they rode as passengers in the aircraft. These results are compared with similar data obtained on 24 men who were tested on a human centrifuge. The men who rode as passengers in an aircraft had higher g-tolerances than did the men who rode the centrifuge. When flying the aircraft the pilots showed higher g-tolerances than they did riding as passengers. The men in the aircraft (both as pilots and passengers) had higher pulse rates and showed more rapid compensatory recovery of circulation during acceleration than did the subjects in the centrifuge. Visual symptoms and basic patterns of physiological changes due to acceleration were similar in all groups.—*A. Chapanis.*

1445. Lowe, C. R., & McKeown, Thomas. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) The sex ratio of human births related to maternal age. *Brit. J. soc. Med.*, 1950, 4, 75-85.—Data from the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales (1939-1947), and for Scotland (1939-1946) are used to show that (a) sex ratios of total births and live births decrease with maternal age, with sex ratios of stillbirths increasing; (b) the increase in the sex ratio of stillbirths with maternal age accounts for the difference between live births and total births.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1446. Meredith, Howard V. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) Birth order and body size. II. Neonatal and childhood materials. *Amer. J. phys. Anthropol.*, 1950, 8, 195-224.—The results of 70 studies on the relation of birth order to body size are synthesized and the following are the composite findings. At birth, (1) first-born infants are typically smaller than later-born infants; (2) there is a progressive, though diminishing, increase in body size with advance in ordinal position; (3) the correlation between overall body sizes and birth order, while positive, is low. In late infancy and childhood, the major findings are: (1) there is an inverse relationship between stature and birth order during the period from 1 year after birth to 14 years; (2) the "true average amount" by which the first born are taller than the later-born during the childhood years probably is not less than 1.0 cm.; (3) body weight in late infancy and childhood is not positively related with birth-order. 4-page bibliography.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1447. Ryan, E. A., Kerr, W. K., & Franks, W. R. (*RCAF Inst. Aviat. Med., Toronto, Can.*) Some physiological findings on normal men subjected to negative g. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 173-194.—

The effects of negative g were studied with a tilt table (130 subjects) and human centrifuge (40 subjects) which provided forces ranging from +1 to -3 g. Feelings of pressure in the head, displacement of the bodily organs, and blurring, greying or reddening of vision were the chief subjective symptoms noted. The pulse rate is markedly decreased under the influence of negative g, and there is reliable evidence of adaptation as a result of repeated exposures. At the higher g-forces, cardiac asystoles and arrhythmias were common. All the symptoms increase in severity and frequency as negative g increases.—*A. Chapanis.*

1448. Tsitovich, I. S. Ispol'zovanie metodicheskikh priemov I. P. Pavlova v razlichnykh oblastiakh issledovatel'skoj raboty nashel kafedry. (The use of I. P. Pavlov's methodology in the different fields of research activity of our department.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 683-686.—Several examples from current research are adduced to show the importance of Pavlovian methodology for the different fields of pharmacology.—*I. D. London.*

1449. Webster, A. P. (*Camp Lejeune, N. C.*), & Reynolds, Orr E. High altitude, high velocity flying with special reference to the human factors. II. Time of consciousness during exposure to various pressure altitudes. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 237-245.—The authors summarize several sets of data with curves and formulae showing the time of useful consciousness for subjects breathing air at various altitudes, the time to unconsciousness for subjects breathing air at various altitudes, and the altitudes at which consciousness may be just maintained indefinitely by subjects breathing air and oxygen.—*A. Chapanis.*

1450. Zelenyi, G. P. (*Leningrad Veterinary Inst., U.S.S.R.*) K voprosu o vliyanii ekstirpatsii razlichnykh otdelov kory golovnogo mozga u sobak na funktsii razmnozheniya i potomstvo. (Concerning the influence on the reproductive functions and on progeny of the extirpation of different divisions of the cerebral cortex in dogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 566-570.—In dogs extirpation of a significant part of the cerebral cortex leads to progeny characterized by pathological features and neurotic behavior. The harmful effect on progeny of cortical extirpation is attributed to a resulting disturbance in the fetal nutritive processes.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstract 1376)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

1451. Abbie, A. A. (*U. Adelaide, Australia*), & Adey, W. R. The reticulospinal apparatus and rigidity. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 166, 71.—Decerebrate rigidity was observed in the anuran, *Bufo marinus*, when the reticulospinal system was intact without apparent implication of vestibular mechanisms.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1452. Ackerly, Spafford. (*U. Louisville, Ky.*) Prefrontal lobes and social development. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1950, 22, 471-482.—Case history

material is reviewed in support of the thesis that "especially in the forebrain reside the possibilities of developing and elaborating social and antisocial concepts, attitudes, and drives, and that without the forebrain man is predominantly an asocial being."—A. C. Hoffman.

1453. Aleksanjan, A. M. *Odnovremennaja zapis' bioelektricheskikh javlenij kory i podkorkovykh jader golovnogo mozga.* (Simultaneous registration of bioelectric phenomena of the cortex and subcortical nuclei of the brain.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 283-293.—Bioelectric recordings of the cortex and subcortical nuclei were obtained under light and sound stimulation. In a series of instances a striking parallelism between the course of bioelectric phenomena in the cortex and that in the subcortex was observed. This indicates a mutual connection between the two, but not a mutual dependence since the observed divergence as regards phase, amplitude, and rhythm in the electrograms, recorded from different parts of the brain, speaks for the existence in them of independent processes.—I. D. London.

1454. Anokhin, P. K. *Refleks i funktsional'naja sistema kak faktory fiziologicheskoi integratsii.* (Reflex and functional system as factors of physiological integration.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 491-503.—The adaptive act requires, in addition to the concept of the reflex, the concept of the "functional system" which integrates central processes and provides for physiological mechanisms capable of running evaluation of the results of activity.—I. D. London.

1455. Arshavskaja, E. I. *K mekhanizmu vozniknovenija eksperimental'nogo shoka pri nefsifseptivnom razdrazhenii v razlichnye vozrastnye periody.* (On the mechanism of the arising of experimental shock with nociceptive stimulation during different growth periods.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 333-341.—The typical symptoms of shock reaction to long applied nociceptive stimulation begin to appear by the time puppies are 3 to 4 weeks old. The absence of reflex shock reactions prior to this time is ascribed to the "absence of the so-called 'pain' centers, located in the region of the thalamus and cerebral cortex."—I. D. London.

1456. Arshavskaja, E. I., & Arshavskij, I. A. *K mekhanizmu vozniknovenija eksperimental'nogo shoka pri nefsifseptivnom razdrazhenii v razlichnye vozrastnye periody.* *Soobshchenie I.* (On the mechanism of the arising of experimental shock with nociceptive stimulation in different periods of growth. Report I.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 699-708.—On strong electric stimulation of the central segment of the sciatic nerve grown dogs respond with a typical two-phased reaction which consists (1) in a heightening of excitation and lability of the vasomotor, respiratory, and heat regulatory centers and (2) in a subsequent decrease of lability. Subsequently there sets in a gradual transition of these centers to that state of inhibition

which is termed shock. The duration of the first phase and the speed of transition to the second is different for different animals and is affected by the resistance of the nerve centers—a resistance which depends on the preliminary functional state of the animal. The second stage may bring on hypoxia and thus lead to irreversible changes eventuating in death.—I. D. London.

1457. Averbakh, M. S., & Nasonov, D. N. *Zakon samoregulatsii rasprostranjenija vozvuzhdenija ("vse ili nichego").* (The law of self-regulation of propagated excitation ("all or none").) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 46-63.—According to Nasonov's theory of the conduction of neural impulses, if the magnitude of the electrical stimulation of a nerve exceeds that of its impulse, then the magnitude of the local potential ought to exceed that of the constant impulse. Furthermore, this local potential should be propagated decrementally until a certain magnitude of potential is reached, after which the impulse is propagated without decrement to the end of the nerve through automatic self-regulation. Experimental demonstration of this theory is offered.—I. D. London.

1458. Bates, J. A. V. (*National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.*) *Electrical activity of the motor cortex accompanying voluntary movement.* *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 103.—Abstract.

1459. Cannon, Walter B. (*Harvard U., Boston, Mass.*), & Rosenblueth, Arturo. *The supersensitivity of denervated structures; a law of denervation.* New York: Macmillan, 1949. x, 245 p. \$5.50.—An introduction traces the historical background and gives examples of paradoxical reactions now recognized as part of the supersensitive phenomenon. Part II deals with supersensitivity to chemical agents of smooth muscle, melanophores, glands, cardiac and striated muscle, sympathetic ganglia, spinal neurons and coordinating centers. Part III deals similarly with nerve impulses and Part IV with such possibly related phenomena as spontaneous activity and phrenic nerve activity. Part V briefly sets forth the determinism and mechanism of sensitization and formally states the generalized law of denervation. Extensive bibliography.—C. E. Henry.

1460. Chapman, William P., Livingston, Kenneth E., & Poppen, James L. (*Boston (Mass.) Psychopath. Hosp.*) *Effect upon blood pressure of electrical stimulation of tips of temporal lobes in man.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 65-71.—Electrical stimulation of temporal lobe tips was carried out on one 60 year old schizophrenic woman prior to lobotomy. Significant elevation of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure was observed (pentothal anesthesia). This suggests possible connections between the tips of the frontal lobes and the hypothalamus.—C. E. Henry.

1461. Chow, Kao-Liang, Blum, Josephine S., & Blum, Robert A. *Cell ratios in the thalamo-cortical visual system of Macaca mulatta.* *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1950, 92, 227-239.—Three independent workers

made neurone counts of selected parts of the lateral geniculate body, and also of the striate and prestriate areas of the cortex of two monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). In addition to determining average cell density, they calculated the total volumes of these areas. These and other data made possible the determination of cell ratio between the retina, geniculate body, prestriate cortex, and area striata. They are regarded as a foundation for a quantitative approach to the study of visual acuity and the preservation of visual engrammata. The need of still more precise quantitative information is indicated.—C. P. Stone.

1462. Cobb, Wm. A. (*National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.*) On the form and latency of the human cortical response to illumination of the retina. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 104.—Abstract.

1463. Cohn, R. The role of harmonic analysis in EEG interpretation. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 115.—Abstract.

1464. Fedotov, I. P. Deistvie bolevoogo razdrazheniia na reflektornuiu deiatel'nost' spinnogo mozga. (The action of painful stimulus on spinal reflex activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 326-333.—This study utilizes the "hair reflex" of dogs—the bending of the paw on stimulation of the hairs of the sole. Pain was applied to the hips or shoulders by means of an electric current of 60-80 v. for 30 sec. Application of such pain brings on changes in chronaxie of considerable duration and alters the course of the "hair reflex" for several days. The injection of pituitrin (P) reproduces in detail the changes observed above; which fact permits one to regard them as the "result of reflex secretion of the hypophysis to painful stimulation."—I. D. London.

1465. Ferraro, Armando, & Roizin, Leon. Cerebral morphologic changes in monkeys subjected to a large number of electrically induced convulsions (32-100). *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 278-284.—A group of 11 *Macacus rhesus* monkeys were subjected to from 32 to 100 electric convulsive shocks. The animals were then sacrificed at intervals varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to over 18 months after last induced convulsion. Report of neuropathologic findings both macroscopically and microscopically was presented. 20-item bibliography.—S. Schpoont.

1466. Gallant, L. J., Tyler, D. B., & Flexner, L. Biochemical and physiological differentiation during morphogenesis: electrical activity of the developing brain of the fetal guinea pig. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 116.—Abstract.

1467. Gozzano, S., Colombati, S., & Sinisi, L. (*U. Bologna, Italy.*) Action des vitamines B sur l'EEG. (Effect of vitamin B on EEG.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 107.—Abstract.

1468. Horsten, G. P. M., & ten Cate, J. Influence des températures élevées sur l'activité électrique de l'écorce cérébrale et de l'hypothalamus des rats. (Influence of elevated temperature on electrical activity of the cerebral cortex and the hypothalamus of rats.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 108.—Abstract.

1469. Johnson, H. C., Browne, K. M., & Markham, J. W. Electroencephalographic study of induced convulsive activity of the cerebellum. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 115.—Abstract.

1470. Karamian, A. I. Evolutsiia funktsional'nykh vzaimootnoshenii mozzhechka i polusharii golovnogo mozga. Soobshchenie II. O funktsional'nykh vzaimootnosheniakh mozzhechka i perednogo mozga u amfibil. (Evolution of the functional interrelations of the cerebellum and the cerebral hemispheres. Report II. On the functional interrelations of the cerebellum and the forebrain in amphibians.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 653-667.—Data are supplied on changes in the rheobase and chronaxie of *n. ischiadici* in various species of frogs and toads on complete and partial extirpation of the cerebellum and forebrain, both singly and jointly. With extirpation of the cerebellum it is still possible to form conditioned reflexes to light and sound which are, as in the intact animal, unstable and difficult to develop.—I. D. London.

1471. Klotz, D. A., & Clark, George. An attempt at graphic cytoarchitectonic description. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1950, 92, 215-225.—The authors devised a method for graphic representation of some of the structural elements visible in Nissl stained preparations of identical points in the cerebral cortex of rats. Comparisons of such graphs for 6 rats revealed such great individual variation that no value could be attached to the graphs as anatomical descriptions. The authors believe that at present the emphasis in cortical cytoarchitectonics should be directed towards validation of criteria rather than on further subdivisions of the cortex.—C. P. Stone.

1472. Larsell, O. (*U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland.*) The nervous terminalis. *Ann. Otol., etc., St. Louis*, 1950, 59, 414-438.—The embryology, course, innervation, and function of the nervous terminalis are described.—A. C. Hoffman.

1473. Latmanizova, L. V. (*Bekhterev Brain Inst., Leningrad, USSR.*) Parabioz i akkomodatsiia. (Parabiosis and accommodation.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 342-353.—The development of parabiosis is accompanied by a two-phased displacement of the accommodational capacity of the nerve—a preliminary lowering of speed of accommodation and a subsequent heightening. The length of the two phases, as well as their numerical intensity, depends on the time of appearance of the parabolic bloc to conduction. Diminution of time of parabiosis leads primarily to the appearance of the second phase. The initial state of accommodation influences the degree of resistance of the nerve to the action of parabolicizing agents. High speed of accommodation is correlated with high resistance of the nerve to altering influences.—I. D. London.

1474. Liu, Chan-Nao, Bailey, Harold L., & Windle, William F. An attempt to produce structural changes in nerve cells by intense functional excitation induced electrically. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1950, 92, 169-181.—With cats and guinea pigs

attempts were made to produce structural changes in neurones by electrically induced activity. Adequate controls were introduced to safeguard against postmortem and fixation artifacts. Under these conditions no observable change of Nissl patterns in the cells was found.—C. P. Stone.

1475. McCulloch, Warren S. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) An interpretation of neuronal discharge mechanisms in normal states and in certain neurotic disturbances. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1950, 18, 494.—Abstract.

1476. MacLean, Paul D., Arellano, A. P., & Schwab, Robert S. (Harvard U., Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Basal electroencephalograms with pharyngeal, tympanic, and ear-lobe electrodes. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 108-109.—Abstract.

1477. Marshall, W. H., Essig, C. F., & Dubroff, S. J. (Nat. Inst. of Health, Bethesda, Md.) The relation of the pia-arachnoid system to certain abnormal phenomena of the cortex. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 116.—Abstract.

1478. Miller, Neal E., Bailey, Clark J., & Stevenson, James A. F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Decreased "hunger" but increased food intake resulting from hypothalamic lesions. *Science*, 1950, 112, 256-259.—The purpose of the present study was to determine whether the marked increase in food intake produced by bilateral lesions of ventromedian nuclei is accompanied by increased performance. 11 experimental and 10 control male albino rats were given a variety of behavioral tests with hunger motivation. The experimental animals performed more poorly than controls; all animals were allowed food ad libitum except during the tests.—B. R. Fisher.

1479. Minot, G. L'analyse des fréquences des phénomènes électroencéphalographiques après multiplication. (Analysis of frequencies of electroencephalographic phenomena after multiplication.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 109-110.—Abstract.

1480. Monnier, Marcel. (Laboratoire de Neurophysiologie appliquée, Genève, Switzerland.) Temps retinien, temps retinocortical, latences de la réaction motrice et de la réaction d'arrêt chez l'homme. (Retinal and retino-cortical times, motor reaction latency, and reaction blocking time in man.) *J. clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 110.—Abstract.

1481. Moruzzi, G., & Magoun, H. W. (Northwestern U., Chicago, Ill.) Brain stem reticular formation and EEG arousal reactions. *J. clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 110.—Abstract.

1482. Orbeli, L. A. Dialekticheskiĭ metod v fiziologii nervnoi sistemy. (Dialectical method in the physiology of the nervous system.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 5-18.—The application of dialectical materialist methodology to science as prescribed by Stalin is held to be essential to the fruitful development of physiology. Pavlovian theory is discussed within the framework of this thesis.—I. D. London.

1483. Penfield, Wilder (McGill U., Montreal, Can.), & Rasmussen, Theodore. The cerebral cortex of man; a clinical study of localization of function. New York: Macmillan, 1950. xv, 248 p. \$6.50.—This book draws on the extensive material of both authors derived from over 400 craniotomies performed under local anesthesia. Evidence was obtained from the effects of cortical stimulation (often in the patients' own words), the effects of cortical ablation, and the effects of epileptic seizure discharge. Separate chapters deal in detail with technique, and various sensorimotor representations of the body in the cortex. The chapter on memory, sensory perception and dreams reveals the importance of temporal lobe cortex. The chapter on excision of cortical regions discloses (with notable exceptions) a surprising amount of dispensable cortex. The concluding chapter integrates and occasionally extends by hypothesis the preceding data, with special emphasis on the elaborative and integrative processes of the cerebral cortex and its intimate relationship to the diencephalon. 84-item bibliography.—C. E. Henry.

1484. Pond, D. A., Rey, J. H., & Hill, D. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Biological correlates of constitutional EEG abnormalities of the temporal lobes. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 111-112.—Abstract.

1485. Popov, G. V. Znachenie elektrotionicheskikh izmenenii v nervnykh tsentrakh dlia myshechnoi deiatelnosti. (The significance of electrotonic changes in nerve centers for muscular activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 312-319.—Unipolar polarization of the spinal chord by means of a direct electric current influences the efficiency of nerve-muscle preparations, maintaining connection with the spinal chord. Anodization of the spinal chord reduces fatigue in the nerve-muscle preparation; cathodization intensifies fatigue. The efficiency of the muscle, as a result of its own polarization, undergoes opposite changes: with anodization its efficiency falls and fatigue is accelerated; with cathodization efficiency increases and fatigue is reduced.—I. D. London.

1486. Ranström, S. Experimental catatonia. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1950, 25, 95-103.—Catatonic rigidity lasting one or several days was observed in 4 experiments on cats in which electrolytic necrotization was carried out within the posterior part of the hypothalamus. No explanation is advanced of the fact that where lesions were in a similar situation within the brain stem, no catatonia occurred. Stereotyped movements persisted as a late sequela in one case. In another case epilepsy was observed with excessive appetite and extreme emaciation. The pathophysiology and exact anatomical basis of all these late symptoms are obscure.—D. Prager.

1487. Riese, Walther, & Goldstein, Kurt. The brain of Ludwig Edinger. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1950, 92, 133-168.—Ludwig Edinger died from arteriosclerosis of the heart at the age of 63. The brain of this eminent neurologist weighed 1223 gm. He was

left-handed. The morphological aspects of this brain were examined in great detail in the hope of discovering features to which his special talents in optic and motor spheres might be functionally related. The right hemisphere exhibited a more complicated fissural pattern than the left. The asymmetries were especially pronounced in the frontal, central, parietal, and occipital gyri. With reservations, the authors suggest that the special talents of Edinger as well as his left-handedness have appropriate cerebral morphological correlates.—*C. P. Stone.*

1488. Rosenblueth, A., Wiener, N., Pitts, W., & Garcia Ramos, J. (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.*) A statistical analysis of synaptic excitation. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1949, 34(2), 173-205.—In a multifibered nerve trunk the amplitude of the spike potential is approximately proportional to the number of active fibers. This proportionality justifies the construction of input-output curves that show the output of a center as a function of single input volleys of different magnitudes in spinal reflexes. In monosynaptic arcs, the assumptions that each efferent cell receives the same number of synaptic knobs from the same number of afferent fibers and that the thresholds of the efferents are all equal imply a Bernoulli distribution which does not fit the data. The assumption that the thresholds differ permits the calculation of their approximate distribution. The theoretical reconstruction of the experimental curves on the basis of these distributions is satisfactory. It is proved that multisynaptic arcs can be represented by a formal monosynaptic system with the same input-output relations. The mathematical formulation developed can be used to study spatial and temporal summation and facilitation, and also inhibition.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1489. Shimbelt, Alfonso. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Input-output problems in simple nerve-ganglion systems. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1949, 11, 165-171.—The dynamics of simple nerve-ganglion systems is studied. The frequency of nerve impulses (action currents) leaving the ganglion is expressed as a function of the frequency of impulses entering the ganglion. The problem is varied by considering ganglia having internal association connections.—(Courtesy of *Bull. math. Biophys.*)

1490. Silver, M. L. Sensitivity to Bentonite. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 115.—Abstract.

1491. Spiegel, E. A., & Wycis, H. T. (*Temple U. Med. Sch. & Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.*) EEG studies before and after thalamotomy. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 113.—Abstract.

1492. Swank, Roy Laver, & Cammermeyer, Jan. (*Harvard Med. Sch., Boston.*) The selective effect of anesthetics and picrotoxin on the cerebral cortex of the dog: an electroencephalographic and histochemical study. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1949, 34(1), 43-70.—The content of acid glycerophosphatase stained material in the cerebral neurones of dogs was significantly reduced during barbiturate

and ether narcosis of 1-7 hrs. duration, and during picrotoxin convulsions of about 3-4 hrs. duration. All cells were affected more or less uniformly by ether. During the picrotoxin convulsions the motor cortex exhibited a greater and more sustained electrographic activity. These observations are suggested to indicate a close relationship between histochemical and electrophysiologic activity in cortical neurons.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1493. Takahashi, Kazutoshi. (*Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.*) Die elektrencephalographische Untersuchung der psychischen Zustände bei den rhythmisch-akustischen Reizen. (Electroencephalographic investigation of psychic states during rhythmic-acoustical patterns. *Toh. Psychol. Folia*, 1950, 12(1-2), 15-36.—EEG techniques are not yet refined enough to correlate with personality or intelligence patterns. In the present instance the author reduces the psychological problem to the simplicity of intensity and speed of metronome click-patterns. EEG patterns with and without stimuli and the introspective observations of university psychology students are analyzed. Subjects found maintenance of a passive psychic state extremely difficult; this was confirmed by EEG reports. Highly positive relationships exist between subjective and EEG responses to the several experimental situations.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1494. Vafuro, E. G. Printsip vedushchei afferentatsii v uchenii o vyssheĭ nervnoi deiatel'nosti. (The principle of leading afferentiation in the theory of higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 535-540.—Pavlov's principle of structurality is discussed and a theoretical generalization attempted on the basis of recent experimental data.—*I. D. London.*

1495. Volokhov, A. A., & Obraztsova, G. A. (*Pavlov Inst. Evol. Physiol., Acad. Med. Sci. USSR.*) Vlianiye ponizhennogo partsial'nogo davleniia kisloroda na deiatel'nost' nervnoi sistemy v ontogeneze. (The influence of reduced partial pressure of oxygen on the activity of the nervous system in ontogenesis.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 294-303.—Several stages in the development of hypoxia can be discerned in the mature animal. Of these several are absent in the newborn animal. The stages, obtaining in the latter, display a different course of development and exhibit a significant heightening of threshold for the succeeding stages. The features of hypoxia in the newborn are conditioned by the lack of maturation of definite parts of the central nervous system. "The action of hypoxia on the developing animal can reveal the phylogenetically older forms of activity and may be successfully employed for studying the evolution of the functions of the nervous system."—*I. D. London.*

1496. Zimkina, A. M., & Zimkin, N. V. O dinamike nervnykh professofov v posledovatel'nykh oshchushcheniakh i obrazakh. (On the dynamics of nervous processes in after-sensations and images.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 83-91.—In diseases of the nervous system the course of after-sensations

and images undergoes essential changes which permit the very clear demonstration of the Pavlovian dynamics of the nervous processes: irradiation, concentration, induction, inertia, and the paradoxal phases.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 1377, 1425, 1514, 1525, 1570, 1659)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1497. Alrapet'ian, E. SH., & Stefanovich, E. V. Interoseptivnaia signalizatsiia i simpaticheskaiia nervnaia sistema. Soobshchenie I. Kharakter interoseptivnoi pri udalennnykh verkhnikh v shelnykh simpaticheskikh gangliakh. (Interoceptive signalling and the sympathetic nervous system. Report I. The character of interoception upon removal of the superior cervical sympathetic ganglia.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 481-490.—Experimental data show that internal signalling and sensations "reflect the complex intercentral interrelations" involved. Internal organs signal pain not only because of too intense a physical or chemical stimulus, but also because the usual stimulus may be unexpectedly too intense for the given state of the nervous system.—*I. D. London.*

1498. Bachem, A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A new auditory-visual synesthesia. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 363-364.—In a drowsy state, auditory and visual sensations may occur simultaneously, without noticeable differential latency or after-effect, persistence or movement. This hitherto undescribed phenomenon may be explained as sensory irradiation due to the spreading of nerve impulses from the auditory to the visual pathways when higher cortical control is lacking.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1499. Carthy, J. D. (U. Cambridge, England.) Odour trails of *Acanthomyops fuliginosus*. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 166, 154.—Photographic records indicate that a given species of ant follows a scent trail (probably produced by an anal secretion) between nest and food.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1500. Coheen, Jack. (Elgin State Hosp., Ill.) Disturbances in time discrimination in organic brain disease. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 121-129.—A group of 50 non-institutionalized subjects was compared with a group of 69 patients with organic brain disease in their estimation of passage of time of varying intervals. Results showed that in diffuse cortical disease, "there are manifest varying degrees of time agnosia, at least roughly proportional to the degree of deterioration."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1501. de Vries, Hl. (Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen, Netherlands.) The mechanics of the labyrinth otoliths. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 262-273.—Technique involving X-ray photographs is described by studying the movements of the otoliths of the saccule and of the utricle after vibration and accelerated rotation. Measures were obtained by which the physical constants of mass, frictional force

and elastic force were calculated. Observations include the displacement of the several otoliths, the damping in the vestibular system and the coefficient of internal friction of the jelly-like substance between the otoliths and the epithelium. Some of these agree with previous measurements on analogous substances in the cochlea and semicircular canals.—*I. J. Hirsh.*

1502. Ebaugh, Franklin G., Jr., Bird, Robert M., & Hardy, James D. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Observations on pain and temperature perception within the sternal marrow cavity. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1950, 74, 844-845.—Sensitivity of structures in the sternal bone marrow cavity was tested by the aspiration method on 3 normal, young adult men. "4 injections of 1 ml of hot (40-45 C) and cold (16-22 C) saline were made through the anesthetized skin and periosteum of each subject. No temperature sensations were reported although a deep burning pain and an aching pain were reported at the beginning of each injection." These findings are related to studies reported earlier by H. G. Wolff.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1503. Gerstner, Herbert. (U. Greifswald, Germany.) Zur Theorie der lokalen Erregung. (To the theory of local stimulation.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1949, 251, 672-674.—In argumentation with Katz and Schaefer the author gives equations, which describe the magnitude of local stimulation as a function of time quantitatively.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1504. Gray, J. A. B. (National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London, Eng.), & Malcolm, J. L. The initiation of nerve impulses by mesenteric Pacinian corpuscles. *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1950, 137, 96-114.—The threshold (minimum movement of a mechanical stylus, 0.5 μ in 80 μ sec.), latency (1.5 msec. at threshold; around 0.5 msec. for superthreshold stimuli), and recovery process (apparently independent of the properties of the first stimulus) of single Pacinian corpuscles in cat mesentery were studied.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1505. Janowitz, Henry D., & Grossman, M. I. (U. Illinois, Chicago 12.) Gusto-olfactory thresholds in relation to appetite and hunger sensations. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1949, 2(4), 217-222.—The minor variations in the acuity of the senses of taste and olfaction which occur during the day bore no consistent relation to the presence or absence of hunger sensations and appetite (desire to eat). The abolition of appetite by D-amphetamine is paralleled by suppression of the accompanying hunger sensations, but is not related to any consistent change in the acuity of the gusto-olfactory senses.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1506. Jongkees, L. B. W. (U. Clinic, Utrecht, Holland), & Hulk, J. The various movements of the human eye on rotation about different axes. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 274-280.—Experiments were conducted in a new "turning room" in which both observer and experimenter may be rotated. It is reported that Flourens' law (i.e., stimulation of a semicircular canal causes movement

in the direction of that canal) is true. Exception is taken to recent statements that this law is not true. Difficulty is in the wrong translation, viz. "each canal causes a nystagmus in its own plane." Form of nystagmus is shown to be dependent not only on the axis of rotation relative to the position of the body but also on the direction of the gaze.—*I. J. Hirsh.*

1507. Kattsoff, Louis O. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) Is eidetic intuition necessary? *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 563-571.—If eidetic intuition is to be admitted, it must be shown to be a source of knowledge of certain aspects of events which can not be derived from other forms of intuition. An examination of a statement about a sensory perception and of a logical argument leads to the conclusion that known modes of intuition are in themselves insufficient and that another mode, called eidetic intuition, is therefore necessary.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

1508. Katz, D. (*U. Stockholm, Sweden*), & MacLeod, Robert B. The mandible principle in muscular action. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 33-39.—The effect of the mandible principle (the use of parts of the body in a pincer-action) is to cause a significant underestimation of weights in comparison with ordinary perception of the same weight. The error ranges to 51% and the differences are more striking when the jaws are used instead of the thumb and fingers.—*E. Rubin-Rabson.*

1509. King, H. E. (*Columbia U., New York*), Clausen, J., & Scarff, John E. Cutaneous thresholds for pain before and after unilateral prefrontal lobotomy; a preliminary report. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 93-96.—Of 6 patients with unilateral prefrontal lobotomy performed for relief of pain, 5 experienced relief of pain following operation. Of these 5 patients, 4 showed lowering of the pain threshold on the ipsilateral side. The one patient unrelieved had a bilateral elevation of cutaneous pain threshold following operation. "The series here reported is too small to permit firm conclusions."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1510. Kristenson, Anders. A new kind of sense in the skin. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1950, 25, 85-88.—The cold and warm points appear to be associated with an organ for the perception of heat. This organ can be hypersensitized by the effect of toxin from the stinging jellyfish. By the use of chloroform and phenol the cold sensation can be eliminated but the heat sensation persists in cold points whether treated with jellyfish toxin or not. In scars on the skin, cold points may be met with which have no capacity to perceive heat. The existence of two different kinds of nerve fibers may support the view that the cold fibers have a double function. If there is a peripheral organ for the perception of heat, there should also be special peripheral nerves, conduction paths, and central centers for that sense.—*D. Prager.*

1511. Ohwaki, Yoshikazu. (*Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.*) Absoluteness of an absolute judgment

on a contrast effect brought about by a series of different kinds of preceding stimuli upon an absolute judgment of a lifted weight. *Toh. Psychol. Folia*, 1950, 12(1-2), 1-13.—When single stimulus precedes, the later absolute judgment is a contrast, hence a relative, judgment. The hypothesis is proposed that differing preceding weight-stimuli will allow a comparatively absolute or independent judgment of following stimuli. In the optimal situation, the hypothesis was proved in 50% of subjects. In different kinds of objects, clear images of expected weights occur; in the same kind, the subjects are unaware of images. In heavy objects, great differences were found between serial effects of different kinds; in light objects of the same kind, the difference was not so clear. These results generally seem to relate to retroactive inhibition in learning.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1512. Roelofs, Otto, & Zeeman, W. P. C. (*U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.*) The subjective duration of time-intervals. I. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 126-177.—Five factors influencing the estimation of time are reviewed in the literature: (1) Influence of the limiting stimuli; (2) the filling up of the contents of the interval; (3) the objective duration of the interval; (4) the order of the two comparison-objects; (5) the duration of the break between the two intervals. Five preliminary experiments reveal: an interrupted exposition is estimated as shorter than an uninterrupted exposition; with a longer total duration of exposition, the apparent shortening by interruption is both absolutely and relatively stronger than with a shorter total duration of exposition; an empty interval is estimated as being shorter than a regularly filled up interval; the contents of activities is of great significance in subjective estimation.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1513. Roelofs, C. Otto, & Zeeman, W. P. C. (*U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.*) The subjective duration of time-intervals. II. The influence of order in the estimation of duration of two successive intervals. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 289-336.—The results of 8 experiments, continuing previous work on the estimation of time intervals, are deemed by the authors inconclusive for establishing hypotheses. Several variables are examined: influence of the break on longer and shorter intervals filled with a continuous perception of light; influence of the objective duration of the intervals; influence of a filled-up break between two so-called empty intervals of longer duration, etc. etc.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1514. Rosental', I. S. Ob ipsilateral'nom kor-kovom predstavitel'stve dlia taktil'noi chuvstvitel'nosti u sobak. (On ipsilateral cortical representation for tactile sensitivity in dogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 668-674.—Physiological and histological data point to the existence of ipsilateral cortical representation for tactile sensitivity in dogs. Its function is less developed than that of the contralateral tactile center, but improves strongly with training; for ex., differentiation is harder to develop in the former. There exists close functional connec-

tion between the ipso- and contralateral centers of the same hemisphere.—*I. D. London.*

1515. Thompson, I. Maclaren. Experiments on human cutaneous sensory thresholds. *Trans. roy. Soc. Can., (Sect. 5)*, 1948, 42, 165-174.—Five nerves in 3 human subjects were stimulated electrically and the resulting masking of sensations of touch and of pressure were recorded in the area supplied only by the nerve stimulated and in areas of overlap. When a nerve was being stimulated electrically, the difference between the percentage elevation of the tactual threshold in clear and overlap areas averaged 1112%. For pressure the difference was 1495%. This is interpreted as indicating that the arrangement of the sensory centres corresponds with that of the peripheral nerve-distribution. Bearings of this on the body-image, localization of sensations, central representation of dermatomes, etc., are discussed.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1516. Ugolov, A. M., Khairūmin, V. M., & Chernigovskii, V. N. O iāvleniākh adaptatsii pri razdrazhenii interofseptorov. (Adaptational phenomena on stimulation of interoceptors.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 117-128.—An experimental and theoretical analysis of phenomena of respiratory, muscular, and vascular adaptation to interoceptive stimulation is presented.—*I. D. London.*

1517. Zwergius, E. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) Significance of the fenestrae to the labyrinthine fistular reactions in pigeons. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 251-261.—Experiments on pigeons are described that show that negative or positive pressure upon a fistula any place on the semicircular canal wall will produce a head-turning reaction only when the fenestrae into the middle ear are free. When both fenestrae are immobilized by dental cement, the "fistula reaction" is absent. Suggested application to human pathology is that the direction of head-turning or of nystagmus depends upon whether the primary effect of fistular pressure is on the fistula itself or on the fenestra.—*I. J. Hirsh.*

(See also abstracts 1455, 1496)

VISION

1518. Agarival, K. M. Prevention of myopia in schools. *Indian J. Ophthal.*, 1949, 10, 2.—The number and degree of cases of myopia steadily increases as the educational processes progress. Attempt to reverse these trends based on the theory that myopia is caused by excessive use of the eyes for near work have met with universal failure. The author claims that myopia is caused by "a strain to see at a distance." Additional factors including mental and physical punishment may also be important. Cures of such conditions may be produced by "daily exercises" with the Snellen chart and avoiding the use of spectacles which correct the myopia.—*M. Alpern.*

1519. Arnulf, Albert; Dupuy, Odette, & Flamant, Françoise. Sur le rôle du diamètre pupillaire et des images entoptiques dans la perception des détails.

(The role of pupillary diameter and certain entoptic images in the perception of detail.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1950, 231, 304-306.—One observer made threshold observations with a Foucault knife-edge test object, a line test object, and circular discs, all darker than the surround. The field was illuminated by "white" light of 2900°K at constant luminance of 3 "nits" (candles per m²). Pupillary diameter was varied from 0.80 to 0.14 mm. and contrast was varied from 1.00 to 0.05. Measurements were made under "normal" vision, and by eliminating certain entoptic images with a rotating pupil. The principal results reported were the factors by which the use of a rotating pupil multiplies the "specific limit of perception of the eye" relative to a fixed pupil. The factors ranged from 1.00, for the Foucault test object at contrast 1.00, to .53 for the line test object at contrast 0.05.—*R. W. Burnham.*

1520. Asher, H. (Birmingham U., Eng.) Contrast in eye and brain. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 187-194.—A stereoscopic experiment indicated "that brightness contrast can occur separately in the nervous pathways of the left and right eye, and that it can occur without any process of judgment taking place." A series of additional studies suggests that brightness contrast is a retinal phenomenon and that the same inhibitory retinal processes which are responsible for brightness contrast are also responsible for a variety of critical flicker fusion, and after-image phenomena.—*L. E. Thune.*

1521. Bannon, Robert E., Cooley, F. H., Fisher, Harold M., & Textor, R. T. (Columbia U., New York.) The stigmatoscopy method of determining the binocular refractive status. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 371-384.—A pinpoint source of light was viewed in a half-silvered mirror set at 45° angle while a distant object was seen binocularly. A 5D. lens placed 20 cm. from the eye prevented variations in apparent size due to distance as the source was moved to determine the point at which it appeared to be of minimum magnitude, when the smallest cross-section of the conical bundle would be conjugate with the retina. Readings were highly reproducible and regularly indicated 0.50 to 0.75 D. more myopia than usual methods of refraction. Average settings for 100 optically corrected subjects indicated 0.67 D. for 20 ft., 2.40 D. for 16 inches.—*M. R. Stoll.*

1522. Bettman, J. W. (2400 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.) Apparent accommodation in aphakic eyes. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1950, 33, 921-928.—Aphakic eyes do not actually accommodate though certain individuals are able to read fine print with their distance correction only; this may be explained by optical aberration, magnification of the correction, exceptional visual acuity, small aperture, tolerance to blur, or slight overcorrection for distance.—*D. Shaad.*

1523. Boltz, C. L. Colour systems and atlases. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 166, 129-132.—Systems of color description for purposes of presenting collections of color specimens (e.g., C.I.E., Munsell,

Ostwald, and similar atlases) are critically discussed.—A. C. Hoffman.

1524. Boysen, Finn. Dipacusis. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 282.—Abstract.

1525. Bronshtein, A. I., & Mil'shtein, G. I. (Dept. Physiol., Kirov War-Med. Acad.) Issledovanie funktsional'noi podvizhnosti zritel'nogo analizatora metodom izmereniia vremennykh differentsial'nykh porogov adekvatnykh razdrasheni. (An investigation of the functional mobility of the visual analyzer by the method of change of temporal differential thresholds of adequate stimuli.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 304-311.—The minimal interval of time for two stimuli to be perceived separately (temporal differential threshold) is taken as an index of the functional mobility of the central sectors of analyzers. The periphery of the retina exerts a greater influence of its center than vice-versa. On investigation of functional mobility under conditions of binocular vision it is possible to confirm the "influence on each other of the functional union of corresponding retinal points—a union which is expressed by increase of temporal differential thresholds."—I. D. London.

1526. Covell, Lester L. (358 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.) Presbyopia: comparative observations of white and negro populations. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1950, 33, 1275-1277.—The negro population of the Panama Canal Zone develops presbyopia from five to ten years earlier than the white population.—D. Shaad.

1527. Crozier, W. J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) On the visibility of radiation at the human fovea. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1950, 33, 87-136.—Empirical data presented suggest that under specified conditions the magnitude of σ is a measure of the "size" of the population of excitable elements of neural effect, in the range of 0 to 100 per cent response-frequency as a function of wave number. This means that there is detectable the spectral distribution of local, specific, photosensitization. A preliminary test of this latter proposal yields results which do not fit existing color-primary theories.—S. S. Marzolf.

1528. Dyer, Dallas, & Bierman, Edward O. Cortical potential changes in amblyopia ex anopsia; a preliminary report. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1950, 33, 1095-1098.—Cortical potential disturbance was found in 86% of children with strabismic amblyopia, and in 38% of children with anisometropic amblyopia; such abnormalities were not found in adults having amblyopia.—D. Shaad.

1529. Gilbert, William M. (4629 Old York Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.) The effect of various illuminants on vision. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 407-411.—Snellen charts were made up with black letters on white, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and indigo backgrounds, and with white letters on black. These were illuminated with 7.5 f.c. provided by incandescent lights, neon, argon and helium lights in turn. Acuities of 66 subjects were determined

for the different conditions. Results are summarized in a table. The author finds that tinted lenses may give relief to patients working under fluorescent lights and reports cases where apparent motion of moving parts was affected by the high frequency flicker of these lights.—M. R. Stoll.

1530. Hirsch, Monroe J. (Los Angeles (Calif.) Coll. Optometry.) Apparent accommodation in aphakia. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 412-414.—An aphakic who could read clearly at distance and near without change in correction was shown to be capable of simultaneously seeing clearly objects at 3 m. and 33 cm. No time was required for shifting focus as in normally functioning eyes. The experimental set up consisted of a letter C pasted on a plane glass mirror 33 cm. in front of the observer, while concentric with this was the reflected image of a larger C at an effective distance of 3 m. The same arrangement might be used for accommodative-rock training.—M. R. Stoll.

1531. Kaestner, Alfred. Über den Farbsinn der Spinnen. (About the sense of colors in spiders.) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1949, 36, 58-59.—The author has not been able to clarify the existence of a sense of colors in spiders. But following the experiments of v. Buddenbrock with flies he describes a method of examination in optically unmoved environment, then in a box which can be turned 180°, whereby he gets considerably nearer to the solution. A detailed publication about it is announced.—P. L. Krieger.

1532. Kravkov, S. V. Sovremennaiia teoriia tsvetnogo zreniia. (Contemporary theory of color vision.) *Nauka i Zhizn'*, 1949, No. 5, 17-19.—Lomonosov is claimed to be the forerunner of contemporary theory on color vision and Lazarev its present developer. There exist 2 color-apprehending systems with opposed action: one keyed to the short-wave end of the spectrum and the other to the long-wave end. Sympathetic excitatory substances increase retinal sensitivity to the former; parasympathetic to the latter. Weak anodal electric stimulation of the dark-adapted eye likewise increases sensitivity to the former; cathodal to the latter. Direct introduction of calcium and potassium ions into the eye have respective effects; which facts indicate an ionic basis for the above phenomena.—I. D. London.

1533. Kwama, K. Die elektrische Erregbarkeit des menschlichen Auges. (The electrical excitability of the human eye.) *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1949, 50, 71-77.—The relation between the duration of an electrical stimulus to the head and the current strength necessary to produce a threshold sensation was investigated in three states of adaptation; extreme light adaptation, moderate light adaptation (3 lux), and dark adaptation. The chronaxie was found to be 6.2 m.sec. for the light-adapted eye, 30.8 m.sec. for the moderately light-adapted eye and 13.8 m.sec. for the dark-adapted eye.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

1534. Lyerly, Samuel B., Ries, Bernard F., & Ross, Sherman. Color preference in the Mexican

violet-eared hummingbird, *Calibri t. thalassinus* (Swainson). *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 237-248.—The writers report a methodological study of color preference using a single caged hummingbird and four liquid food containers. Red, green, blue, and yellow were simultaneously presented over a 16-day period, the position order being randomized. Analysis of variance showed yellow to be chosen significantly less than the other colors, which were not significantly differentiated among themselves. Procedures for further research are discussed.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1535. Miles, Paul W. Flicker fusion fields. II. Technique and interpretation. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1950, 33, 1069-1077.—An improved technique and detailed criteria for interpretation are presented.—D. Shaad.

1536. Motokawa, Koiti. (*Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.*) A physiological basis of color discrimination. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1949, 51, 197-205.—Hue discrimination was measured over the entire range of the spectrum. Minima for just perceptible differences in wave length appeared in the violet, blue-green, yellow and orange. A study was made of the excitability of the eye to electrical stimulation by direct current applied for 1/10th second across the eyeball. The procedure is to stimulate the eye with light for two seconds and then to determine the interval between the end of illumination and the maximum of excitability. The interval increases as the wave length of the stimulating light decreases. "If the decrease of wave-length $\Delta\lambda$ corresponding to a definite amount of increase in crest time $\Delta\tau$ is plotted against λ , a curve is obtained which represents a close copy of the curve for hue discrimination. This fact suggests that the physiological basis for hue discrimination lies in the periphery, as has been assumed in the theories of color vision."—L. A. Riggs.

1537. Motokawa, K., & Iwama, K. Electric stimulation of the human retina with exponentially increasing currents. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1949, 50, 25-37.—An attempt was made to measure the "accommodation" of the retina by finding the threshold of electrical excitation to exponentially rising currents of different time constant. The results showed that this is not a suitable method of measuring nervous "accommodation" in the retina owing to the repetitive nature of its discharge up the optic nerve. The results also demonstrated that the "excitation velocity" or chronaxie of the retina is greatest in moderate light adaptation, less for extreme light adaptation (10,000 lux) and least of all for dark adaptation.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

1538. Motokawa, Koiti, & Mita, Tosisada. (*Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.*) Die Helligkeitsverteilung im Dispersionsspektrum und die Aktionsströme der menschlichen Netzhaut. (The relative brightness of spectral lights and the action currents of the human retina.) *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1945, 48, 267-284.—A flicker photometer was used to measure the apparent brightnesses of spectral lights for normal and color

blind subjects. It was shown that the electroretinogram was directly related in size to the logarithm of the brightness of the light. Maximal sensitivity in the dark-adapted eye appears at 520-530 m μ . With light adaptation the two curves are similarly shifted toward the red end of the spectrum (Purkinje phenomenon). The connection between the spectral sensitivity curves of the electroretinogram and the absorption curve of visual purple is discussed.—L. A. Riggs.

1539. Piaget, Jean, & Von Albertini, Barbara. L'illusion de Müller-Lyer. (The Muller-Lyer illusion.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1950, 33, No. 129, 1-48.—This illusion is explained by previous theories regarding the somewhat simpler Delboeuf illusion, involving the mechanisms of fixation, of perceptual combinations, and the elaborations of aspects of totality. The Gestalt explanation, however, is somewhat inadequate. A perceived totality is the totality of relationships possible among its elements. Totalities are broken up into relationships that balance one another in the manner of a system of logical relations. The secret of the perceptual combination lies in the differences that exist between the balance or equilibrium of perceived relationships and the grouping of corresponding logical relationships.—G. E. Bird.

1540. Pickford, R. W. (*U. Glasgow, Scotland.*) Red anomaly dominant to protanopia. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 980-981.—Because of its rarity, a pedigree is presented in which "red anomaly with darkened red was inherited true to type, was almost recessive to the normal condition and was dominant to protanopia."—A. C. Hoffman.

1541. Sloan, Louise L. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) The threshold gradients of the rods and the cones: in dark-adapted and in the partially light-adapted eye. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1950, 33, 1077-1089.—The rod threshold of the dark-adapted eye varies inversely as the areal density of the rod receptors; this relationship does not hold in the light-adapted eye. The cone threshold is not closely related to cone density in either the dark-adapted or the light-adapted eye.—D. Shaad.

1542. von Fieandt, Kai. Das phänomenologische Problem von Licht und Schatten. (The phenomenological problem of light and shadow.) *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 337-357.—A most interesting problem in perceptual psychology is the correspondence of phenomenally experienced light and shadow with reality. Shadows are of three types: thing-shadows, space-shadows, cast-shadows, the last the most conspicuous and substantial. Light-shadow phenomena conform to the rule: a tendency to the simplest perceptual totalities prevails.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

(See also abstracts 1462, 1661, 2103)

AUDITION

1543. Carhart, Raymond. Clinical application of bone conduction audiometry. *Arch. Otolaryng.*,

Chicago, 1950, 51, 798-807.—The use of bone conduction audiometry in clinical diagnosis is described.—A. C. Hoffman.

1544. Fowler, Edmund Prince. The recruitment of loudness phenomenon. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1950, 60, 680-695.—Loudness recruitment phenomena encountered in aural pathology are described.—A. C. Hoffman.

1545. Gemelli, A. (U. Milan, Italy.) Le mecanisme de l'influence des mouvements de la tête sur la localisation des sons. (The mechanism of the influence of head movements on sound localization.) *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 27-32.—A review of the 3 theories which attempt to account for the difference in perception in both ears of a tone from a common source (differences in time, intensity and phase) and several of the author's hypotheses precede his experimental conclusions: by eliminating one or the other factor in sound localization, it was found that a series of involuntary head movements, becoming less ample and more rapid, is the principal factor; if the subject is aware of his own body movement, acoustical localization follows the subjective movement; the subject relates the sound, not to his auditory apparatus, but to this body schema; localization is not then a sensory endowment, but the product of a complex process in which head movements play a large part.—E. Rubin-Rabson.

1546. Jeines, Kjeld Thejll. (Odense County Hosp., Denmark.) The state of hearing before and after radical operation for suppurative otitis media. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 216-224.—Fifty cases of otitis media were examined audiometrically before and after radical operation to determine what effect the operation had on hearing. Hearing was found to be unchanged in 62% of cases while it was worse in 36%. Hearing for the high frequencies was changed least. Cases with short histories and relatively good hearing before operation suffered the greatest increase in hearing loss after the operation.—I. J. Hirsh.

1547. Jongkees, L. B. W. (U. Clinic, Utrecht, Holland), & Hulk, J. The action of streptomycin on vestibular function. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 225-232.—Effect of streptomycin therapy on the vestibular function of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis was observed by means of subjective reports from the patients and the method of cupulometry. Daily dosage of 1.2 g. yielded no change in hearing. Subjective complaints and spontaneous nystagmus observed only in patients with renal disturbances or in patients who had received large doses of streptomycin. Impaired or lost function as measured by cupulometry was recovered in time after dosage ceased. Comparison of several kinds of observations suggests that lesions produced by streptomycin therapy are predominantly central.—I. J. Hirsh.

1548. Kraus, Max. (U. Hals-Nasen-Ohrenklinik, Graz, Austria.) Über das Problem der Knochenleitung. (On the problem of bone-conduction.) *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 233-245.—

Experimental and theoretical arguments are brought to bear upon problems introduced by pathological changes in relation to hearing by bone-conduction. Objections are presented to the energetic theory of Mach, the osteotympanic theory of Bezold and the phase-difference theory of Krainz, all of which are concerned with the nature of bone-conduction. Author's arguments based largely upon relation between the movements of the oval window and those of the round window in bone-conduction.—I. J. Hirsh.

1549. Maré, G. de, & Rösler, G. Untersuchungen über den Verdeckungseffekt bei Leitungs- und Innenohrschwerhörigkeit. (Studies on masking in cases of conductive and inner-ear deafness.) *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 179-190.—Discussion is presented of the relative effects of noise on the hearing of persons with conductive and perceptive deafness. On an absolute basis, persons with conductive deafness may be shown to be superior to persons with normal hearing in certain noisy situations and in connection with the hearing of certain sounds. Among persons with perceptive deafness, some may be found to show less masking than normals for a given masking sound while a greater part of them seem to show more masking than normals. Studies were concerned with the masked thresholds of pure tones that were masked by pure tones.—I. J. Hirsh.

1550. Matras, Jean-Jacques. L'acoustique appliquée. (Applied acoustics.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. 116 p.—An introduction to practical acoustics is given in a very readable presentation to persons without background in the physical sciences. Elementary discussion of the mechanism of electro-mechanical transducers (loudspeakers, earphones and microphones), electronic amplifiers, recording and reproducing apparatus and the design of broadcasting studios. Some discussion of protection against noise including the measurement of noise, propagation of sound and practical methods of sound isolation and deadening. Can be used as elementary work in electro-acoustics.—I. J. Hirsh.

1551. Poulsen, I. P. Valdemar. (Rigshospital, Copenhagen, Denmark.) Otitis media acuta in children 0-3 years of age. *Acta oto-laryng., Stockh.*, 1950, 38, 120-129.—Follow-up studies were made on 210 patients who had either conservative treatment (rinsing and drainage) or a simple mastoidectomy for acute otitis media. Conclusions: Neither age of onset nor duration of otitis are correlated with the disposition for recurrence of the otitis. 74% of cases with non-recurrent otitis showed normal hearing. Only 41% of cases with recurrent otitis showed normal hearing. Disposition for recurrence and restitution of normal hearing are not predictable from the kind of treatment used (either conservative or operative). In the case of mastoidectomy, hearing is restored better the earlier in the history that the operation is done.—I. J. Hirsh.

1552. Révész, G. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Colour mixture and sound mixture. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 3-26.—"A binaural sound mixture exists similar to binocular color mixture. . . . Equal intensity being presupposed in both ears, the corresponding vibration number of the binaural tone is the average between the monaural frequencies. No such general rule of mixture exists for binocular color mixtures. . . . Binaural sound mixture can be understood on the basis of a dualistic theory of sound perception. . . . The discovery of the phenomena of sound mixture and their far-reaching accordance with color mixture has done away with one of the major difficulties that opposed the formulation of a general sensory-physical theory comprising the two higher senses."—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1553. Saltzman, Maurice. Sensitivity of the Eustachian tube. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1950, 29, 421-422.—A case report (of Ménière's disease) is presented in further support of the contention that the sensory response of the Eustachian tube is predominantly auditory and not touch, taste, or vestibular as might be expected from nerve supply.—A. C. Hoffman.

1554. Saltzman, Maurice, & Ersner, Matthew S. Masking and shadow hearing in bone conduction. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1950, 51, 809-813.—"In none of our 10 subjects were we able to bring about the ablation [only a threshold elevation] of auditory sensation ['shadow hearing'] by bone conduction, even if the bilateral masking was raised to the intensity of 100 decibels."—A. C. Hoffman.

1555. Wever, Ernest Glen (Princeton U., N. J.), & Lawrence, Merle. The transmission properties of the stapes. *Ann. Otol., etc.*, St. Louis, 1950, 59, 322-330.—When the drum membrane and outer ossicles are removed in cat ears, and only the stapes remains, sensitivity via the oval window is about 9 db. (particularly at high frequencies) greater than via the round window; smaller differences are observed when only the footplate is intact. A small phase lag at the oval window, not exceeding 15°, appears between 100 and 5000 cycles; beyond 5000 cycles the phase lag increases to a maximum at 9000 cycles; thereafter advancing phase suddenly appears which becomes a lag again after 9400 cycles.—A. C. Hoffman.

1556. Wilson, William H. Determination of susceptibility to abnormal auditory fatigue. *Ann. Otol., etc.*, St. Louis, 1950, 59, 399-405.—Hearing thresholds of 250 patients in a military clinic were determined before, immediately after, $\frac{1}{2}$ min., 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 minutes after a 5-minute exposure to a 2048 cycle fatiguing tone at 80 decibels. 9 of the men did not recover within 8 minutes, 18 still showed fatigue at the 5-minute test, 13 at the 3-minute test, 37 after 2 minutes, and 173 recovered from auditory fatigue in less than 2 minutes.—A. C. Hoffman.

(See also abstract 1918)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

1557. Adler, H. F., Burkhardt, W. L., Ivy, A. C., & Atkinson, A. J. (Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) Effect of various drugs on psychomotor performance at ground level and at simulated altitudes of 18,000 feet in a low pressure chamber. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 221-236.—The effects of various analeptic drugs were studied to discover if they might counteract the effects of anoxia produced by exposure to high altitudes without oxygen. 16 subjects were tested at ground level and at altitudes up to 18,000 feet over a period of 10 weeks. The tests included: cff, pursuit coordination, choice reaction time, tremor, tapping, vital capacity, cancellation, auditory thresholds, and a check list of subjective symptoms. All of the drugs, with one exception, improved performance at altitude. The exception was caffeine which increased tremor at all altitudes.—A. Chapanis.

1558. Benvenuti, Marino. L'ipersessualità come fattore degenerogeno. (Hypersexuality as a degenerative factor.) Pisa, Italy: Omnia Medica, 1950. 208 p. L. 2200.—This is a clinical-historical study of two families in relation to their sexuality. Sexual deviations, in quantitative terms, either more or less than the norm, appear to be determined by hereditary transmitters. Hypersexuality is an abnormality which proceeds from a familial degeneracy and which is associated with other physiological, glandular, and personality disturbances. However, in terms of the complexity of biological phenomena, causal interpretations, even though they are called for can not be univocal.—R. J. Corsini.

1559. Birch, Herbert G., & Clark, George. (City Coll. New York.) Hormonal modification of social behavior. IV. The mechanism of estrogen-induced dominance in chimpanzees. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 181-193.—Two castrate female chimpanzees, one of whom showed unmistakable dominance over the other, were separately administered estrogen and progesterone. The progesterone had the effect of inhibiting swelling of the sex skin. When estrogen was given to the subordinate female she rapidly became dominant, but if swelling of the sexual skin was inhibited by the progesterone this dominance did not appear. Control observations showed no effect on dominance from the progesterone alone. Estrogen given to the dominant animal simply reinforced the dominance if sexual swelling was not inhibited.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1560. Chauvin, R. Le transport des proies chez les fourmis. Y-a-t-il entr'aide? (Transport of prey in the ant. Is there collaboration?) *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 249-256.—Observations of the recovery and transport of prey by *Formica rufa* in a naturalistic setting showed that the initial exploring phase impregnates the prey with ant odor, this serving as a stimulus for transport behavior. Timing of speed of transport showed that two workers carry an object faster than one. The writer terms this cooperative behavior "collaboration."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1561. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. (Biologische Station Wilhelmshafen, Wien, Austria.) Ein Beitrag zur Paarungsbiologie der Erdkröte (*Bufo bufo* L.) (A study of the biology of mating in the common toad.) *Behaviour*, 1950, 217-236.—Field studies of the mating behavior of the toad show that there is migration to the same location each year; translocation studies show that, although the behavior is goal-directed, the guiding stimuli do not come from the pond but are probably a function of memory of past experience. Mating behavior is dependent upon a complex of hormonal readiness, atmospheric conditions and specific types of stimulus pattern afforded by the behavior of the opposite sex. 26 references. English summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1562. Fink, Lotte A. Premarital sex experience of girls in Sydney. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1950, 4, 33-35.—Of 100 Sydney women ranging in age from 17 to 40 years who consulted her, this physician found 56% to be virginal at marriage, 44% non-virgin. Of the 41 girls under 23 years of age, nearly 80% were virginal. Among those girls over 30 years only 27% were virgins. Virginity and age were negatively correlated as was virginity with the occupations of teacher, journalist, singer, dancer, painter, actress, and college student. No claim is made that the 100 girls are representative of the female population of Sydney.—C. R. Adams.

1563. Finlayson, L. H. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Host preference of *Cephalonomia waterstoni* Gahan, a bethylid parasitoid of *Laemophloeus* species. *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 275-316.—A study of the variables leading to host-selection showed that the preference can be shifted by confinement of the parasite with non-preferred host species. Movement was ruled out as a differential cue by using paralyzed hosts. "The evidence put forward in this paper supports the hypothesis that parasites may be stimulated to attack and oviposit, although to a lesser degree, by qualities of hosts related to their normal host. The effective stimulus may take the form of a range of related stimuli, the effectiveness at any point on the range depending on the physiological condition of the parasite."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1564. Franck, Bruno J. L'Hypnose et l'EEG. (Hypnosis and EEG.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 107.—Abstract.

1565. Gorskaia, A. A., Gracheva, L. C., & Usievich, M. A. (Gorky Med. Inst.) Materialy k voprosu o mekhanizme vozniknoveniia i professe protekaniia periodicheskoi defatelnosti (golodnykh dvizhenii) zheludka. (Data on the mechanism of the arising of periodic activity (hunger movements) of the stomach and on the process of its course.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 647-652.—The periodic activity of the empty stomach may be the result of heightened excitability of the parasympathetic nervous system which reflects thereby the hypoglycemic state of the organism. There exists a close dependence of this periodic activity on the functional state of the cortex.—I. D. London.

1566. Hellebrandt, F. A., & Hantz, Sara Jane. (Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond.) Ergographic study of hand dominance. *Amer. J. phys. Anthropol.*, 1950, 8, 225-236.—65 normal adults (23 males and 42 females) were studied as to bilateral differences in functional capacity from ergographs for each hand with a view to determining whether hand dominance may be discerned by this means. It was found that both hands perform equally well under moderate stress and that differences in handedness cannot be evaluated by this means. Fatigue augments asymmetry in functional capacity. Hand dominance is subject to wide physiological variations. It is postulated that the relative difference in performance at that point in the curve of work where optimal capacity is demonstrated may be a sound and defensible criterion of laterality.—F. C. Sumner.

1567. Hess, R. (U. Zurich, Switzerland.) Etude sur les potentiels du sommeil normal et pathologique dans l'électroencéphalogramme. (Study on the potentials of normal and pathological sleep in the electroencephalogram.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 108.—Abstract.

1568. Khalifa, A. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Sexual behaviour in *Gryllus domesticus* L. *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 264-274.—"A male that has just delivered a spermatophore goes through a peculiar set of movements which is given the name of 'watching' behaviour." This behavior is not dependent on presence of antennae or light cues. If the male is removed from the female directly after copulation "the movements become extremely vigorous suggesting a type of displacement reaction."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1569. Lastrucci, Carlo L. (San Francisco (Calif.) State Coll.) The dynamics of sexual motivation. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 65-68.—It can be demonstrated that the belief that the sex drive is biologically compulsive and naturally expressed through heterosexuality is invalid. Arguments are presented to indicate that the human sex system "qualifies as a reflexive neurological mechanism, not as an organic drive." It is maintained that the presence and intensity of sexual desire as well as the direction of its expression (means and object chosen) are sociopsychological.—C. R. Adams.

1570. Lebedinskii, A. V., & Savvin, N. G. (Kirov War-Med. Acad., U.S.S.R.) Reflektornoe suzhenie zrachka u koshka pri razdrazhenii troichnogo nerva. (A reflex contraction of the pupil in a cat on stimulation of the trifacial nerve.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 111-116.—The existence of an "ancient" reflex arc from the trifacial nerve to the parasympathetic elements of the ocular-motor nerve is demonstrated and discussed from the evolutionary standpoint.—I. D. London.

1571. Levin, Max. Morbid hunger of cerebral origin. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 167-169.—Abstract and discussion.

1572. Manning, J. R. (Road Research Laboratory, Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex, Eng.) Variations in the performance of some aestheto-kinetic tests. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40,

217-226.—Three complex perceptual motor tasks were administered individually to a group of 217 men and women. The results are analyzed in terms of sex, age, occupational status, driving experience, and handedness.—*L. E. Thune.*

1573. Mosovich, Abraham. Studies on orgasm. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 111.—Abstract.

1574. Pankratov, M. A. Chesatel'nyĭ refleks u obez'ian. (The scratch reflex in monkeys.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 320-325.—"Mutual and self-searching" is accompanied by excitement of the sexual system. The scratch reflex is an inherited reaction, while the reactions of "searching" are motor coordinations acquired in postnatal ontogenesis.—*I. D. London.*

1575. Rau, C. (Dominican Coll., San Rafael, Calif.) Psychological notes on the theory of art as play. *J. Aesthet.*, 1950, 8(4), 229-238.—After discussing the older theories of play, Rau proposes a modification of the theories of Groos. She attempts a molar rather than a molecular approach and stresses the notion that play must be broadly defined to include unhappy as well as happy affects.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

1576. Ross, Sherman. (Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.) Some observations on the lair dwelling behavior of dogs. *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 144-162.—Daily records were kept of the locus of defecation of caged dogs, some living alone and some together. Two sets of observations were made of the development of defecatory locus in litters of puppies caged together. A clear tendency for restricting defecation to a given cage area was noted. In young dogs this was shown to run a developmental course, defecation occurring apparently at random initially, and only gradually becoming areally restricted.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1577. Ross, Sherman, Smith, W. I., & Nienstedt, C. W., Jr. (Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.) The hoarding of non-relevant material by the white rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 217-225.—Hoarding under conditions of satiation and deprivation of food as well as observations on the hoarding of familiar and unfamiliar wooden pellets are reported. During 5-day satiation periods more food was hoarded on the fifth day. Successive satiation periods showed increases in hoarding. Neither under conditions of deprivation nor satiation were wooden pellets hoarded, although wooden pellets would be carried from the home cage to the food bin. Non-hoarders in a "closed-alley" situation hoarded in an "open-alley" situation.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1578. Thorpe, W. H. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) A note on detour experiments with *Ammophila pubescens* Curt (Hymenoptera; sphecidae). *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 257-263.—Field study of the behavior of the sand wasp while dragging prey to its nest shows that it maintains a remarkably correct orientation to the nest, even when it has been placed in a dark box and carried some distance and in a different direction from the nest. Barriers erected in its path are detoured without hesitation. "The performance

has every appearance of being true insight behaviour as defined by W. Köhler."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1579. Viaud, G. (U. Strasbourg, France.) Recherches experimentales sur le phototropisme des Planaires. (Experimental studies on phototropism in Planaria.) *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 163-216.—Extensive quantitative measurements of phototropic behavior in Planaria with eyes and without, as well as with blinded individuals are reported. Speed of locomotion is shown to be a resultant of antagonistic facilitative and inhibitory responses to light. The visual and dermal light sensitivity effects are quite different with respect to spectral distribution. "The stimulatory action of the light is directly proportional to the logarithm of the light intensity and inversely proportional to the wavelength of the radiations in the visible spectrum." The relation of phototropic influences to temperature is studied and is shown to have a differential effect on the positive and negative components of the response mechanism. 31 references. English summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1580. Ward, Norrie. Speed as a function of distance: an analysis of road-cycling performances. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 212-216.—Data from trained and experienced road-cyclers indicate "... that the maintenance of a constant speed over any considerable period of time, is not to be expected, but that the loss of speed in performing any particular task will ... be gradual throughout performance. ... It appears that an experienced performer adjusts his initial speed according to the task to be performed, and that although he may be capable of higher speeds, he does not attempt to achieve these when facing tasks of considerable duration."—*L. E. Thune.*

(See also abstract 1677)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1581. Bull, Nina, & Gidro-Frank, Lothar. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Inst., New York.) Emotions induced and studied in hypnotic subjects. Part II: The findings. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 97-120.—Through the use of stimulus words denoting such emotions as anger, joy, etc., emotional responses were induced in 10 hypnotic subjects in a series of 60 hypnotic sessions. Introspections and observations were made. Findings on disgust, fear and anger show "consistent and comparatively simple basic patterns closely related to one another and often overlapping, and yet perceptibly distinct." Depression, triumph and joy are also briefly considered.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1582. Faure, Jacques. (Montreal Neurol. Inst., Can.) Etude électroencéphalographique des modifications de l'affectivité. (Electroencephalographic studies of affect modification.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 106.—Abstract.

1583. Garma, Angel. Origine et symbolisme des vêtements. (Origin and symbolism of clothes.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 60-81.—In dreams

of pregnancy and birth, clothes symbolically replace the fetal membranes. The Greek words for these—amion and chorion, (lamb-skin and leather)—themselves reveal the relationship. Above all, clothes have a maternal significance, but in the course of time, acquired other meanings according to libido development and individual and social vicissitudes.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1584. **Jekels, Ludwig.** The psychology of pity. *Complex*, 1950, No. 2, 3-11.—In this article Jekels considers the problem of pity and traces the historical interest which this problem has had for many writers. In contradistinction to Freud's interpretation, which derives pity from identification, Jekels asserts that it is nothing but a clear-cut manifestation of masochism. In addition, he distinguishes a second type of pity, said to be completely opposite to the first, the essential element of which is not identification but object-relation. There is a close connection between fear and pity, and one of the major ingredients is described as castration-anxiety. In the final analysis, pity is merely the resolution of our own conflict by projection upon another person.—H. H. Strupp.

1585. **Juda, Adele.** The relationship between highest mental capacity and psychic abnormalities. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 296-307.—The research was carried on for a period of 17 years. It is a study of the heredity, background and the physical and mental health conditions of 294 highly gifted personalities; of which 113 were artists and 181 scientists. The author concludes that there is "no evidence to support the assumption that the genesis of highest intellectual ability depends on psychic abnormalities." Other topics including life duration, fertility, order of birth, hereditary transmission, combination of talents, make-up of the genius, insanity, wives of geniuses and geographic distribution of the geniuses were discussed.—R. D. Weitz.

1586. **Juda, A.** (Max-Planck-Institute, Munich, Germany.) Über die geographisch-stammesmäßige Herkunft von 294 Höchstbegabten des deutschen Sprachgebietes. (About the geographic-ethnological origin of 294 highest gifted persons in the region of the German language.) *Z. menschl. Vererb.-Konst. Lehre*, 1949, 29, 325-337.—The birth-places of grandparents, put on a map, prove the opinion of E. Kretschmer and W. Hellpach about countries "rich in geniuses," but also densely populated. The ratio of grand-parents of artists to grand-parents of scholars increases from N. to S. and esp. SE. In NW. grand-parents of artists are rarest. In Württemberg and Switzerland the proportion of artists and scholars is balanced. The origin of the grandparents in geographically and racially very different regions seems to increase artistic genius, but also mental susceptibility.—P. L. Krieger.

1587. **Katz, David.** Leyes "formales" del trabajo intelectual. (Gestalt laws of intellectual activity.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1949, 4, 417-436.—

Intellectual effort is governed by the same gestalt principles as is perception. Eight experiments are summarized in support. When memorizing or adding two sets of essentially identical numbers (elements), those numbers which were grouped in meaningful large wholes (as tens, hundreds, etc.) were added more quickly than the others. Similarly the time required to run a distance of 60 meters differs depending on whether the subject expects to run 60, 120, or 180 meters in all.—G. Elias.

1588. **Litwinski, Léon.** La psychologie du "mien." (The psychology of "mine.") *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 190-212.—The awareness of the body, which is an indisputable "mine," precedes the feeling of self. The author reviews the various conceptions of ego, and to Allport's eight ego functions adds the important aspects of possession, prospect, and retrospect. The prospective ego attitude makes possible the possessive bond between object and subject, a bond which can be expressed psychologically as "expectation in relaxation." Expectation indicates the direction of the understanding; relaxation the relative weakness in psychological tension. To want is to act: one is driven either by present or future needs. Possessiveness is an active, belongingness a passive, attitude.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1589. **Marui, Sumiko.** (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) A typological research on the faculty to distribute consciousness. *Toh. Psychol. Folia*, 1950, 12(1-2), 45-52.—To test typological differences in "distributing consciousness" i.e., attending to two or more tasks at the same time, 44 sixth-grade children were given simultaneous assignments. The greatest capacity for "distributing consciousness" belongs to the extroverted type, a finding which accords with the work of Dambach. That Dambach and Enke, both working under Kretschmer, achieved diametrically opposed results may be due to a confusion in definition of the "schizothymic type."—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1590. **Östlyngen, E.** Possibilities and limitations of twin research as a means of solving problems of heredity and environment. *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 59-90.—Twin research as a means of analyzing environmental and hereditary influences has been based on 5 assumptions: (1) Monozygotic twins have an identical heredity; (2) Heredity and environment are the sole determining factors; (3) Mono- and dizygotic twins can be diagnosed with certainty; (4) Two compared groups of twins are comparable in the observed traits; (5) Twins do not differ critically from single-born persons in the observed traits. The last two assumptions often do not hold. An important psychological consideration inheres in the striving-to-be-alike of twins, the striving-to-be-different of non-twins, and the consequent shaping of the environment by this fact.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1591. **Saul, Leon J.** The distinction between loving and being loved. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 412-413.—The distinction between the infantile need to be loved as opposed to the active, mature

giving love has not generally been made explicit. To be loved is a basic need of childhood. Few adults have outgrown this need. Therefore, a central role is played by this excessive craving in human problems ranging from sibling rivalry through neuroses to wars and to the utmost limits of brutality.—N. H. Pronko.

1592. Stern (Anders), Guenther. (*New School for Social Research, New York.*) Emotion and reality in connection with Sartre's "The Emotions". *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1950, 10, 553-562.—Sartre's purposive theory of the emotions is found defective in several important respects. Sartre regards emotion as a self-transformation of man whereby he projects a world in which great dangers are rendered harmless. This theory ignores the fact that emotion is a preparation for real action and neglects the control function of emotion which sometimes prevents the launching of action. Also, while Sartre gives a plausible analysis of certain extreme emotions, he fails to do justice to man's "continuous, non-catastrophic emotions."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

(See also abstract 1810)

LEARNING & MEMORY

1593. Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin*), & Coate, W. B. Some new experiments on the nature of discrimination learning in the rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 198-210.—Two experiments in black-white discrimination, one using a Lashley jumping apparatus, the other an elevated V-maze, were designed to test the continuity and non-continuity hypotheses of discrimination learning. In the first experiment animals were trained to discriminate brightness, but with differential biasing of spatial (left-right) cues, and were then trained on position habits. In the second experiment initial training was on a position habit, but with differential biasing of brightness cues. Subsequent training was then given on brightness discrimination. The results of both experiments showed that later learning is significantly affected by the differential biases introduced. "The results of both experiments confirm predictions made in terms of continuity theory."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1594. Brown, W. Lynn, & Gentry, George V. (*U. Texas, Austin*.) Visual perception and insight in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 226-230.—Using an elevated maze pattern in which it was possible for animals to visually perceive the location of food in relation to pathways leading to the goal or not, the writers "provided every essential condition specified by Tolman and Honzik as necessary for the development of 'insight' behavior on the test runs." Preliminary training gave the animals familiarity with the apparatus and made possible identification of individual pathway preferences. In test runs the food was placed so that the nonpreferred pathway would have to be selected. The results of test runs showed almost exclusive selection of pathways in accordance with the prefer-

ence developed during training rather than the 'insightfully' correct path.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1595. Bykov, K. M., & Pshonik, A. T. O prirode uslovnogo refleksa. (On the nature of the conditioned reflex.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 509-524.—The concept and history of the conditioned reflex are discussed and experimental data on the conditioning of interoceptors adduced. The ideas of Pavlov are held as basic to future research.—I. D. London.

1596. Cohen, Jerome. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Observations on strictly simultaneous conditioned reflexes. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 211-216.—Two goats and a sheep were conditioned by simultaneous presentation of a click and electrical shock to a foreleg. Continued training resulted in a decrease in frequency of conditioned responses so established. The response latencies in these animals were considerably longer than the shortest latencies obtained in short-delay forward conditioning. "Before the simultaneous conditioned reflex can be adequately related to the theories of forward conditioning, the total effect of the conditioning procedure on the whole organism must be more thoroughly investigated. The conditioned defense flexion is but one component of a total conditioned response."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1597. Gershuni, G. V. Reflektornye reaktsii pr vozdelstvii vneshnikh razdrashenii na organy chuvstv cheloveka v ikh svyazi s oshchushcheniyami. (Reflex reactions where there obtains action of external stimuli on man's sense organs in association of the latter with sensations.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 541-560.—Subsensory conditioned reactions are characterized by "instability, quick extinction, long latent period, difficulty in forming delayed reflexes, and disturbance of the course of differentiation." Experimental data indicate that subsensory conditioned reactions must be looked on as "associated with the activity of the higher . . . divisions of the central nervous system which are in a state of not optimal, but diminished excitability." It is this depressed excitability which accounts primarily for the "absence of processes, determining the arising of sensations, and not simply the low intensity of stimuli." Data on the cortical electrical reactions, recorded in the course of subsensory conditioning, are presented.—I. D. London.

1598. Gzgzian, D. M. Vliianie chastichnoi ekstirpatsii nadpocheknikov na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' u sobak. (The influence of partial extirpation of the suprarenals on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 637-646.—After partial extirpation of the suprarenals profound changes, depending on the type of nervous system possessed by the dog, take place in its higher nervous activity: conditioned reflexes may be either heightened or diminished. The data on the extinction and establishment of conditioned reflexes point to the weakening of the nervous system after partial extirpation of the suprarenals.—I. D. London.

1599. Gzdzian, D. M. Vliianie chastichnoi ekstirpatsii nadpocheknikov na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' sobak. (The influence of partial extirpation of the suprarenals on the higher nervous activity of dogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 261-270.—After partial extirpation of the suprarenals the introduction of a 24-hour period without food brings about a reduction in the strength of the conditioned reflexes and sometimes their complete loss. Unconditioned reflexes are heightened. Light muscular activity depresses, moderate activity heightens, and heavy activity sharply reduces, excitability of the central nervous system.—I. D. London.

1600. Harris, Herbert I. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) Repression as a factor in learning theory. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 410-411.—Striking improvement in learning and study habits of a large number of students under treatment followed expressions of anger and resentment toward the parent under the permissive atmosphere surrounding treatment. "These students unwittingly transferred rage from fathers to fatherlike teachers."—N. H. Pronko.

1601. Ishihara, Iwataro. On the direction of the changes of memory traces. *Toh. Psychol. Folia*, 1949, 11(3-4), 57-69.—Assuming that changes in reproduction indicate changes in memory traces, the experimental objective is to determine whether reversals of the direction of memory changes occur. Alteration of direction of change appeared in 70%, progressive change in 30%. In 70% smaller or larger reproductions were constant. Memory traces do not seem always to change unidirectionally.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1602. Ivanov-Smolenskiĭ, A. G. O vzaimodelstviĭ pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem pri nekotorykh fiziologicheskikh i patologicheskikh usloviakh. (On the interaction of the first and second signal systems in certain physiological and pathological conditions.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 571-581.—There is here provided a historical summary and contemporary analysis of the problem of the interaction of the first and second signal systems where the first signal system refers to conditioning with physical stimuli and the second to conditioning involving verbal cues.—I. D. London.

1603. Jenkins, William O., McFann, Howard, & Clayton, Francis L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A methodological study of extinction following aperiodic and continuous reinforcement. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 155-167.—Using pigeons in a Skinner pecking apparatus a study was made of the effect of irregular and continuous reinforcement on extinction of the pecking response. Resistance to extinction was significantly higher in the groups receiving aperiodic reinforcement. No reliable differences in extinction emerged between groups receiving massed as opposed to distributed reinforcement, in spite of either increasing or decreasing drive strength. Correlations between extinction scores derived from number of responses to "non-responding" and from total responses in six hours of extinc-

tion testing were generally between .65 and .95.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1604. Lewis, Don, & McAllister, Dorothy E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Facilitation and interference in performance on the modified Mashburn apparatus: II. The effects of varying the amount of interpolated learning. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, n.d. (Tech. Rep.—SDC 938-1-2.) 14 p.—Twelve groups of subjects were given the same amounts of original practice on the standard Mashburn task and different amounts of interpolated practice on the reversed Mashburn task to determine the effects of variations in the amount of interpolated learning on performance during relearning the original task. The general trend was for increases in the amount of interpolated learning to produce increasingly large losses in skill during the relearning period. There was a suggestion that relatively large amounts of interpolated learning might be less effective in producing interference than some smaller amount but the limitations of the experiment were such that no definite conclusion could be made on this point.—L. B. Seronsy.

1605. Lewis, Don; McAllister, Dorothy E., & Adams, Jack A. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Facilitation and interference in performance on the modified Mashburn apparatus: I. The effects of varying the amount of original learning. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, n.d. (Tech. Rep.—SDC 938-1-1.) 23 p.—The Modified Mashburn Apparatus was used to study the role of proactive and retroactive facilitation and interference in psychomotor performance; 158 male subjects in 12 experimental and 3 control groups first acquired skill on the standard Mashburn task by practicing for varying amounts of time; interpolated practice on the reversed Mashburn task was held at some prescribed amount and followed by two days of relearning the original standard task. Significant losses in skill in performance of the standard task resulted that increased with the amount of previous practice on the standard task. The losses in skill tended to persist through many relearning trials. Both positive and negative transfer effects were observed during practice on the reversed task. The individual subjects were affected to different extents, some revealing marked susceptibility to interference.—L. B. Seronsy.

1606. Mueller, Ronald A. H. Practice on lightened versions of heavy tasks as an aid in psychomotor learning. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 335-337.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1607. Pavlov, B. V. Vliianie fenamina na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' sobak. (The influence of phenamine on the higher nervous activity of dogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 271-282.—The effect of phenamine in dogs depends significantly on the type of nervous system of the animal, its

initial physiological state, and the strength of dosage. Optimal dosage brings about a marked increase in the salivary conditioned reflexes and shortens the latent period markedly. Phenamine is taken as acting directly on the cortex and subcortical structures and on the sympathetic nervous system. Since the sympathetic nervous system is thought to exert an "adaptive-trophic influence" on the central nervous system, it is concluded that the former brings the latter "to new levels of activity."—*I. D. London.*

1608. Popov, N. A. Les réflexes conditionnés électrocorticaux chez le lapin. (Electrocortical conditioned reflexes in the rabbit.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 112-113.—Abstract.

1609. Pshonik, A. T. Vzaimootnosheniia eksteroi interofseptivnykh sosudistykh refleksov pri temperaturnoi stimulatsii. (The interrelationships of extero- and interoceptive vascular reflexes with thermal stimulation.) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1949, 67, 1175-1178.—Interoceptive vascular conditioned reflexes are harder to establish than exteroceptive vascular conditioned reflexes, requiring two to three times more pairings. However, once established, the former become dominant over the latter. Strongly conditioned interoceptive impulses lead to reflexes which extinguish with difficulty and are capable of upsetting the whole course of normal organismic functioning, becoming thus an important factor in neurotic disturbances.—*I. D. London.*

1610. Ritchie, B. F., Ebeling, E., & Roth, W. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) Evidence for continuity in the discrimination of vertical and horizontal patterns. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 168-180.—"Two groups of rats . . . learned a horizontal versus vertical pattern discrimination problem. Prior to the learning, both groups of animals were trained for 30 trials to their preferred side, the pattern cues being absent. The experimental group was then given 30 trials in which the response to the negative pattern cue of the learning situation was rewarded. The control group was at the same time given 30 trials in which the positive pattern cue was rewarded. Following a further period of training in which the position preference was eliminated, the regular learning problem was presented." The experimental group was significantly slower in the learning problem. The results are interpreted as supporting a continuity theory of discrimination learning.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1611. Roshall, Sol M. The effectiveness of film mediated perceptual-motor learning with varying presentation of the task. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 338-343.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1612. Strange, J. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Latent learning under conditions of high motivation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1950, 43, 194-197.—Rats under thirst motivation were run in a single unit U-maze, with food reward on

their non-preferred side and nothing on the other. After 48 trials the animals were satiated for water and placed on a 24-hour hunger drive. A control group, without the preliminary training, was run on a similar hunger drive. Results showed the pre-training group to make significantly more correct choices on the first day of the learning series. "The results are interpreted as being more in agreement with a sign-gestalt type theory of learning than with a stimulus-response reinforcement type of theory."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

1613. Vasil'ev, G. A. Nekotorye osobennosti vysshel' nervnoi deiatel'nosti loshadei. (Certain features of the higher nervous activity of horses.) *Fisiol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 525-534.—Experiments, conducted on more than 60 horses, show that any movement, such as displacement in space and the assumption of a pose, can be immediately converted into a conditioned reaction with only one reinforcement with food where the conditioned stimuli are sounds, generally verbal. This applies to successive visitation by the horse of two places with reinforcement at each. Other herbivorous animals display these features of behavior which are entirely absent in the dog. These conditioned reactions are exceptionally enduring and constant, disclosing no tendency whatsoever to extinction. In the course of 10 min., conditioned stimuli can be reconditioned to reactions directly opposite to previous ones without the appearance of any neurotic symptoms.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstract 1686)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

1614. Cilleruelo, P. Lope. Teoría Agustiniiana de la imaginación. (St. Augustine's theory of imagination.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1949, 4, 451-474.—St. Augustine's philosophical speculations regarding the nature and qualities of imagination are approvingly summarized.—*G. Elias.*

1615. Corter, Harold M. A factor analysis of some individually-administered reasoning tests. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 325-329.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1616. Edwards, T. Bentley. (2635 Hillegas Ave., Berkeley, Calif.) Measurement of some aspects of critical thinking. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 263-278.—"This study has for its purpose the preparation of instruments to measure pupil ability to think critically with the facts of science." The results obtained with two different tests administered to approximately 1000 students are presented to demonstrate content, administrability, reliability, validity, and interpretability. John Dewey's approach to critical thinking was employed as a basis on which to construct the tests (presented in the appendix). Critical thinking as measured by these tests is relatively independent of intelligence and academic achievement. There is some indication that the techniques of critical thinking as herein defined can be taught, however "If pupils are to be

taught to think they must first be given something to think about."—G. G. Thompson.

1617. Hayakawa, S. I. Recognizing stereotypes as substitutes for thought. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 208-210.—The author describes stereotypes as "traditional and familiar symbol clusters, expressing a more or less complex idea in a convenient way." He discusses how stereotypes develop and how they may be observed.—H. R. Myklebust.

1618. Piaget, Jean. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) *Traité de logique; essai de logistique opératoire.* (Treatise of logic; essay on operative logistic.) Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1949. viii, 423 p. 1,400 fr.—An introduction into "modern logic which is logistic" written by a psychologist interested in logic. The book develops certain theses of the author. More than 30 definitions are given, followed by explanations and discussions. The first of the two parts of the book describes *intrapositional* operations, and the second part *interpositional* operations. A bibliographic orientation contains a list of books which are indispensable for the reader who wants to go to the sources of logistic.—E. Katz.

1619. Thale, Thomas; Gabrio, Beverly Wescott, & Salomon, Kurt. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) *Hallucination and imagery induced by mescaline.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 686-691.—Mescaline sulfate in doses of 0.2-0.4 gm. was given orally to 1 neurotic and 5 schizophrenic subjects. The imagery of the subjects during mescaline intoxication was compared with their imagery on a previous occasion in an attempt to learn whether deficient imagery is an effect of hallucinations or a factor predisposing to them. The findings are discussed and evaluated. 14-item bibliography.—D. Walton.

(See also abstract 1372)

INTELLIGENCE

1620. Ellson, D. G., Fuller, Paul R., & Urmston, Robert. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *The influence of glutamic acid on test performance.* *Science*, 1950, 112, 248-250.—Two groups of 30 children, matched by pairs for age and Binet I.Q. (ranges: 9-17 years, I.Q. 16-70) in a State School were given five tests, glutamic acid administered to the experimental group and a placebo under identical conditions to the control group; two retests, each five months from the previous test or retest, were made. The only significant differences between the gains made by the two groups were found in coordination test scores.—B. R. Fisher.

1621. Furst, Edward J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Relationship between tests of intelligence and tests of critical thinking and of knowledge.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 614-625.—Correlations were determined between various subject matter tests involving critical thinking and scores on the A.C.E. Psychological Examination. Of a total of 15 tests approximately one third had a correlation of .40 or higher with A.C.E. scores. Subject matter tests depending upon knowledge or elementary skills had

degrees of correlation with A.C.E. scores substantially similar to those for the tests of critical thinking.—M. Murphy.

1622. Levine, Abraham S. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) *Construction and use of verbal analogy items.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 105-107.—Studies of the relationships between verbal analogies test scores and both verbal and non-verbal or general abilities tests show apparently contradictory results, but seem to indicate that verbal analogies, at least for a heterogeneous population, measures largely what more general, or even non-verbal, tests measure. Factorial studies tend to agree with the logical analysis into verbal and reasoning components. Eight tentative rules for the construction and use of verbal analogy items are given.—C. G. Browne.

1623. Litwinski, Léon. *L'ascension et le déclin mental en fonction de l'âge.* (Mental development and decline as a function of age.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1950, 33, 49-70.—The problem of the measurement of intelligence and of aptitudes is followed by a discussion of physical and mental decline, transverse and longitudinal measurement of personality, and intelligence and feeling in psychology and philosophy. In attempting to define intelligence, many American psychologists are quoted. Individuals, like nations, are capable of a certain kind of rebirth. In old age perception declines, but imagination and intuition seek to replace such failing powers. Affective dissolution does not necessarily depend on intellectual dissolution. In short, the problem of measuring intelligence and aptitudes and understanding their relation to age offers a wide field for investigation.—G. E. Bird.

1624. Meili, R. *Sur la nature des facteurs d'intelligence.* (The nature of intelligence factors.) *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 40-58.—It is not justifiable to speak generally of a verbal, numerical or spatial factor, for too much research exists where these factors are not proved despite the presence of tests designed to reveal them. It is likely that in a more limited sense, these factors do exist, but no attempt has been made to characterize them exactly. Their psychological analysis is more subtle than the objective factorialists care to undertake. In a given problem, no external index allows a classification according to the degree of the factor involved. To improve factorial analysis (which still leans on the "faculty" theory), factorialists might well observe studies of intelligence by other methods such as the genetic or the Gestalt.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

PERSONALITY

1625. Burr, Emily T. (Guidance Bur., Psychol. & Voc. Serv., New York.) *The Denes Action Method of personality development.* *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 12, 213-215.—In this method professional actors present dramatic incidents from clinical case material. It is designed to prevent development of unhealthy attitudes and to aid in acquisition of insight into personal difficulties. The

method also allows for audience participation in roles.—J. Bucklew.

1626. Janes, Robert W. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A note on an apparent relationship between temperamental traits and personality traits. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 199-204.—Comparison of sets of personality traits described by Benedict in *Patterns of Culture* and sets of temperamental traits described by Sheldon in *Varieties of Temperament*. "A rather simple comparison of the basic constellations showed a marked similarity between the sets, which suggests some unsuspected connections between some so-called temperament traits and so-called culture-determined personality traits."—B. R. Fisher.

1627. Winch, Robert F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The study of personality in the family setting. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 310-316.—Scientific, conceptual and research requirements for the adequate study of personality in the family context.—B. R. Fisher.

(See also abstract 1694)

AESTHETICS

1628. Allen, Clifford. The problem of John Ruskin: a psycho-sexological analysis. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1950, 4, 7-14.—After examining letters exchanged between Ruskin and his wife (prior to their divorce) and newer biographical material, the author concludes that Ruskin was probably never physically well after puberty and suffered manic depression, complicated by an infanto-sexual neurosis which in later life attracted Ruskin to female children. As a result, he was nympholeptic and impotent with his wife who was not the child he wanted. His reactions probably grew out of an unresolved Oedipus complex fixated by a coddling mother and a stern father.—C. R. Adams.

1629. Baker, Sidney J. Shakespeare and sex. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1950, 4, 35-39.—In an effort to throw further light on the subject of sex in Shakespeare's writings, this investigator divided into 5 categories over 600 terms and phrases that Shakespeare "had used in sexual contexts." It is concluded that Shakespeare seemed quite impartial "in his use of female and male symbols" with more than half of the 600 terms referring to coitus. The largest group of categorical terms were symbolic of "violent action coitus." This symbolism probably reflected the sadistic spirit of the times (with a minor element of personal sadism), and Shakespeare's "lack of expressional inhibitions" exhibited a surprising "freedom from sexual inhibitions without any asocial or psychopathic tendencies."—C. R. Adams.

1630. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) This typewriter to hire; psychology of the "hack-writer." *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 290-299.—The so-called "hack-writer," someone who follows a formula in writing and omits real feeling and real meaning, is here considered as overcoming an inner reproach that he is not a writer by proving to himself that writing requires merely a

technical skill which is easy to master. The real writer, on the other hand, is trying to solve an unconscious conflict through writing. The author, drawing on case material, analyzes this conflict of the writer and the manner in which he attempts to solve it.—W. A. Winnick.

1631. Honkavaara, Sylvi. On the psychology of artistic enjoyment. Helsinki, Finland: Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, 1949. 161 p.—After considering the older representation or imitation theories of artistic enjoyment and the newer, more popular ones which stress emotional accentuation, the author develops his own hypotheses which employ in some degree both views. The Honkavaara doctrine is gestaltish and relativistic, and emphasizes the ways in which art satisfies dynamic tensions in the personality. The author attempts to avoid the pitfall of reduction to a single explanatory principle (e.g. unity) and points out the several variables which must be considered if broad coverage is to be obtained. 103-item bibliography.—P. R. Farnsworth.

1632. Hungerland, H. Selective current bibliography for aesthetics and related fields. *J. Aesthet.*, 1950, 8(4), 278-297.—One of the sub-headings is "psychology"; there are 52 references.—P. R. Farnsworth.

1633. Nahm, M. C. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) Genius and the aesthetic relation of the arts. *J. Aesthet.*, 1950, 9(1), 1-12.—"The genius and the aesthetic relation of the arts are conjoined in human freedom in the only meaningful place in which the conception of freedom applies to human beings: under the condition of relating mechanisms to ends within the scope of limiting conceptions of complete creativity and complete rationality."—P. R. Farnsworth.

1634. Prothro, E. Terry, & Perry, Harold T. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Group differences in performance on the Meier Art Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 96-97.—The revised Meier Art Judgment Test was given to 410 Louisiana high school and college students. White students had higher scores than Negroes, college students were higher than high school students, but there were no significant sex differences.—C. G. Browne.

(See also abstract 1371)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1635. Madden, A. Elizabeth. (Queen Charlotte's Hosp., London, Eng.) Foetal frolics. *Radiogr. Lond.*, 1950, 16, 138-140.—19 radiographs of positions in the intrauterine movements of the foetus under various situations are presented.—F. C. Sumner.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

1636. Bernarda, M. Wat denken jonge mensen over den dood? (What do young people think regarding death?) *Vlaam. Opvoedk. Tijdschr.*, 1949, 30, 32-40.—Examination of the diaries of ten young

girls from 15 to 19 years old. Their idea of death depends upon their conception of life. Death can seem like brutal destruction, painful separation, liberation, transition, etc.—*R. Piret.*

1637. [Councell, Clara E., Ed.] (*Children's Bur., Washington, D. C.*) **Research relating to children.** Washington: U. S. Children's Bureau, [1950]. 418 p. (Not for general distribution.)—An inventory of 1600 studies in progress reported to the "Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life" between December 1, 1948, and June 30, 1949. The abstracts are listed under 6 principal headings: 373 under "Behavior and Personality"; 159 under "Educational Process"; 166 under "Growth and Development"; 526 under "Physical Health and Disease"; 135 under "Pregnancy and the Perinatal Period"; and 246 under "Social, Economic, and Cultural Factors." The abstracts are brief statements of the purposes and plans of each study. This Bulletin has a limited distribution since the Clearinghouse is organized solely to facilitate the exchange of information among research workers who may apply to it for information.—*C. E. Councell.*

1638. Cramer, M. W. (*Erie (Pa.) Day Sch.*) **Leisure time activities of privileged children.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1950, 34, 444-450.—68 children, aged 6 to 14, answered a questionnaire relative to their recreational and leisure time activities. The sample consisted of children who were economically privileged, included both sexes, and was equally divided throughout "the lower, middle, and upper schools." Data are reported in terms of hours of time spent in various activities, and in terms of the per cent of children of the whole sample engaging in various activities under specified conditions.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

1639. Devereux, George. **Notes on the developmental pattern and organic needs of Mohave Indian children.** *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 53, 178-185.—The paper discusses various physiological growth patterns and organic needs of Mohave children between the ages of 3 and 10, and the associated practices and rites. The study is "limited to those phases of development which are a part of 'academic' child-development studies." Mohave children in aboriginal times enjoyed more freedom and probably received more love than they do at present. Neurotic disturbances are more frequent today.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1640. Dracoulides, N. N. **Le développement du psychisme des enfants et le milieu familiale d'après-guerre.** (The mental development of children and the post-war family environment.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 580-595.—The chaos brought to the family by the traumatic experiences of World War II has made it in many cases an unfit environment to raise children. It is suggested that children's institutions manned by competent personnel could take over the mental development of children which the family environment can no longer provide.—*G. Besnard.*

1641. Gallagher, J. Roswell. (*Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass.*) **Various aspects of adolescence.** *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1950, 22, 595-604.—"The evaluation of

the hand-wrist X-ray provides a skeletal age which is a more suitable index of the adolescent's growth and maturity status than is the figure based upon his birth date. . . . The tendency to protect young children from ['childhood diseases'] is ill-advised. . . . Severe psychiatric disorders are not common in adolescence, but the number of these young people who have minor disturbances of their mental health is large. . . . Failure in school is of so much importance to an adolescent that it often has to be considered in relation to some of his physical and psychological difficulties."—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1642. Greenacre, Phyllis. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) **The prepuberty trauma in girls.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 298-317.—Analyses of four women patients including one in the prepuberty phase in which the trauma was actually observed as it arose, leads to the conclusion that such traumata were provoked by these patients and were compulsive repetitions of preoedipal conflicts that led to a subsequent severity and deformation of the super-ego.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1643. Hallman, Niilo. (*U. Helsinki, Finland.*) **On the ability of enuretic children to hold urine.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 87-93.—63 enuretics and 129 normal controls were urged to exert will power to hold their urine as long as possible. With a few exceptions bladder capacity of enuretics was generally lower than for normals.—*D. Prager.*

1644. Hurvitz, Vita. (*Children's Service Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y.*) **Factors that make for separation of siblings in foster home care.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 503-510.—The question as to whether or not the attempt should generally be made to place siblings in the same foster home is discussed. It is pointed out that there may be circumstances when it is in the best interest of the sibs to do otherwise. Hurvitz points out, "whether separation of siblings are planned because of internal reasons based on psychological needs or exigent because of external reasons, it is important to help children retain relationship with their siblings or to achieve a better relationship with their siblings."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1645. Jury, Paul. **Mère et fils.** (Mother and son.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 557-579.—A psychoanalytic appraisal of the relationship of Madame de Sevigne and her son Charles. The analysis is made on the basis of Madame de Sevigne's letters to her daughter Madame de Grignan.—*G. Besnard.*

1646. Karsten, Anitra. **Groupwork and individual work among children.** *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 358-362.—Drawing the man-in-the-moon without time limit, 88 primary children, age 7-14, working individually and in groups, were compared for production and perseverance. Though results are inconclusive, these tendencies appear: uninteresting work is better in groups; certain types of work are better done alone; group structure is important; age is of primary significance.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1647. Kehm, Freda S. (*Association for Family Living, Chicago, Ill.*) **Family education—future**

tense? *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 601-613.—The effects of home and family life upon the development of the child as revealed in psychological and psychiatric studies of the past 20 years are discussed from the point of view of the way in which this material can be presented to parents.—*M. Murphy.*

1648. Maazel, M. What to do about the child prodigy. *Etude*, 1950, 68(8), 12-13; 60-61.—It is held that the lack of adjustment visible in the life of William James Sidis is the exception rather than the rule with geniuses. Attention is paid to the lives of a number of musical geniuses, among whom are Heifetz, Menuhin, Ricci and the author's daughter, Sandra Berkova.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

1649. Mayfarth, Frances. (Ed.) Helping children solve their problems. Washington, D. C.: Association for Childhood Education International, 1950. 40 p. 75¢.—Sample behaviors and situations encountered in schools illustrating ways in which teachers can help "build into children the security that will stand the strain of an unpredictable future." Brief articles by ten contributors around three main themes: to build courage and faith in themselves; to develop belongingness; to keep alive the urge to learn.—*L. J. Stone.*

1650. Merry, Frieda Kiefer, & Merry, Ralph Vickers. (Morris Harvey Coll., Charlestown, W. Va.) The first two decades of life: a revision and extension of *From infancy to adolescence*. New York: Harper, 1950. xiii, 600 p. \$3.75.—Revision of earlier (1940) text (see 14: 4796), renamed to indicate great expansion. There is increased material on physical growth and its relation to behavior, and greater emphasis on socio-economic factors. In organization the book begins with methods of study; the mechanisms of heredity; prenatal and neonatal development; then shifts to a topical treatment of bodily growth, motor development, language, intelligence, learning, emotions, socialization, personality, character, children's interests and creative activities.—*L. J. Stone.*

1651. Overton, Grace Sloan. Living with teenagers. Nashville, Tenn.: Broadman Press, 1950. xi, 85 p. \$1.25.—For the guidance of parents of growing-up children toward the ends of better mutual understanding and the acquisition of skills in dealing with them, this book presents typical problems of the adolescent period. Its scope covers early, middle, and late adolescence, and it explores adjustment difficulties both in relation to the home and to out-of-home contacts. The emphasis throughout is on simple yet effective counsel for coping with developmental problems. Concrete illustrations of characteristic behavior are numerous.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

1652. Portmann, Adolf. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) Die biologische Bedeutung des ersten Lebensjahres beim Menschen. (The biological importance of the first year of life of man.) *Universitas*, 1949, 4, 1081-1088.—The long intra-uterine development of a higher mammal and the length of pregnancy of the mother animal correspond to the maturation of a

higher mammal to strongly fixed instinct-bound behavior. The new-born man on the contrary is much less instinct-bound than the animal. His maturation to human language and upright posture in his first 12 months of life is based essentially only on his living contact with his environment. The author calls this first "post-fetal" year of life the extra-uterine "Fruehzeit," which man, when considered as a mammal, would still have to spend in the womb.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1653. Read, Katherine H. (Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.) The nursery school; a human relationships laboratory. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1950. viii, 264 p. \$3.50.—Because young children "act as they feel" and because their behavior is rapidly changing as well as very varied from child to child, the nursery school is a valuable laboratory for the study of human behavior. Stress is placed on the persisting influence of childhood experiences and the importance of understanding and accepting feelings. Nursery school activities and equipment are described. A "mental hygiene" point of view permeates the book.—*L. J. Stone.*

1654. Regrina, P. Adolescentes modernes. (Modern adolescents.) *Nouv. Rev. Pédag.*, 1950, 5, 402-408.—The author addressed a questionnaire to the teachers of young girls from 13 to 19 years old. He draws psychological and pedagogical conclusions.—*R. Piret.*

1655. Rose, A. M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The role of self direction in child development. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1950, 34, 424-430.—A discussion of an influence in child development "practically overlooked by modern psychological science" but often discussed in folk literature and theological writings. The paper further discusses the role of "external determiners" in child development. Case materials are cited.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

1656. Schmideberg, Melitta. (Adelphi Coll.; Garden City, N. Y.) Parents as children. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 207-218.—It is the author's contention that the very widespread refusal of adults to grow up and assume a role of responsibility may also be manifested in parents' attitudes toward their children, especially in their dependency upon them. In such cases, the individual may exchange his parents for his children, as many people exchange parents for a spouse, and may unconsciously regard children as parent-figures.—*W. A. Winnick.*

1657. Stern, Erich. Jugendpsychologie; eine Einführung in die Psychologie der Entwicklung von der Geburt bis zum Abschluss der Pubertät. (Child psychology; an introduction to the psychology of growth from birth to puberty.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates-Verlag Marquardt & Cie, 1950. 164 p. 9.50 German m.—Addressed to physicians, educators, and parents, the 4th revision surveys growth from infancy through puberty. Part 1 introduces methodology and viewpoints of child psychology. Part 2 describes stages of development and main problems involved. The book has an eclectic orientation, based on numerous clinical, experimen-

tal, and genetic references. It is explanatory rather than directive on a simple practical level.—R. Tyson.

1658. Strauss, E. B. *L'impossibilité pour les parents de comprendre les enfants.* (The impossibility for parents to understand children.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 546-556.—A child is not an adult in miniature and psychoanalytic theories such as the oedipus complex, etc., developed on adults do not necessarily apply to children. The role of the clinician is not to understand children but to find means to help them to understand themselves. The "Primary System" of Margaret Lowenfeld is explained in some detail and contrasted to Freud's theories.—G. Besnard.

1659. Sureau, M., Fischgold, H., & Capdevielle, G. (*Hôpital de la Pitié, Paris, France.*) *L'EEG du nouveau-né: normal et pathologique.* (EEG of the new-born: normal and abnormal.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 113-114.—Abstract.

1660. Whitehorn, John C. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) *Sex behavior and sex attitudes in relation to emotional health.* *Stanford med. Bull.*, 1949, 7, 45-60.—There are in the development of social control of sexual behavior various types of sex behavior and sex attitudes depending upon the individual's level of emotional maturity (infantile, childish, early adolescent, late adolescent, adult). Each level of emotional maturity is described and its peculiar reaction to sex pointed out. This discussion is followed by actual examples of sex behavior of adults at each of these levels of emotional maturity.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1439, 1495, 1575, 1835, 2014)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

1661. Birren, James E., Casperson, Roland, C., & Botwinick, Jack. (*Gerontology Section, Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.*) *Age changes in pupil size.* *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 216-221.—Photographs were taken of the pupils of 222 subjects from 20 to 89 years of age. Significant reductions in pupil size with age were found in the dark and in a brightness of 1.0 millilambert. The relation between pupil size and age was found to be curvilinear and the equations for predicting pupil size from age are presented.—J. E. Birren.

1662. Chandler, Albert R. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *Attitudes of superior groups towards retirement and old age.* *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 254-261.—A questionnaire was circulated to 950 persons of professional and high educational background, e.g., listings in *Who's Who in America* and social clubs of professional people. Comparison of the results were made with a previous study of G. S. Hall in 1922. "About one-fourth of the professional people declare they will never retire unless forced by ill health. . . ." Most of the individuals, (104 to 19) however, favored a compulsory retirement system. The number and kinds of leisure time activities are reported.—J. E. Birren.

1663. Dudley, Sheldon F. *Gerontology or the problems of old age.* *J. roy. nav. med. Serv.*, 1950, 36, 111-124.—Factors responsible for a larger proportion of old people (males over 65 and females over 60) in the general population of England than formerly; provisions which should be made for the preservation of the mental and physical health of these elderly people; the need for organizing the productive potential of the aged on the one hand; the uprooting of the old men who have dug themselves into all the positions of influence and power for too long (tyranny of gerontocracy); thanatophobia; euthanasia, are topics discussed here.—F. C. Sumner.

1664. Kafka, G. *Über das Erlebnis des Lebensalters.* (The experience of age.) *Acta psychol.*, 1949, 6, 178-189.—The psychological importance of age feeling in relation to self and others has been neglected. Age evaluation is based not on a conscious comparison but on an "absolute impression" which becomes independent of actual age as the personality takes on definite outline against the social background. From this time, roughly 25 years, the individual judges himself and his friends at about this age; the age of new acquaintances is usually overestimated. The 40-year-old will find new acquaintances of this age advanced in years, but will feel himself coeval with those much younger. At 50 the point of reference shifts, but the tendency to underrate one's own age persists, except that a new and definitely younger generation seems to have arisen. This phenomenon accounts for a number of apparent social oddities and maladjustments.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1665. Krag, Cletus L., & Kountz, William B. (*Washington U. Sch. Med., St Louis, Mo.*) *Stability of body function in the aged. 1. Effect of exposure of the body to cold.* *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 227-235.—Thirteen elderly subjects aged 57 to 91 years and 6 young subjects age 22 to 36 years were exposed to cold (5 to 15° C) 45 to 120 min. Measurements of body temperature, pulse rate and oxygen consumption, indicated that the aged withstood the exposure with less discomfort than the young but were less able to maintain their body temperature. The aged showed an earlier and a greater increase in oxygen consumption.—J. E. Birren.

1666. McCay, Clive M. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) *Gerontology and nutrition.* In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 79-95.—The object of gerontology is to insure optimum productivity during the whole of life. The problem is both biological and social. Research on animals indicates that the span of life can be extended greatly. Some pertinent research results are reviewed, and it is pointed out that the disciplines of nutrition, pathology, psychology, and genetics could profitably cooperate in attacking problems of gerontology. There are now 11 million Americans over 65 years, who may eventually demand state care. The problem is even more acute with respect to women,

since the typical wife outlives her husband by about 8 years.—H. H. Strupp.

1667. Maves, Paul B. (Drew U., Madison, N. J.) Pastoral work with older people. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(2), 42-48.—Why does a pastor call on older people? He calls (1) as a representative of a fellowship of believers; (2) as one who is ready to listen creatively to bring release for pent up feelings and new perspective; (3) to learn to know his parishioner, to assess his needs and assets; and (4) to acquaint his parishioners with the services, resources and opportunities in the church.—P. E. Johnson.

1668. Rusk, Howard A. (New York U.) America's number one problem—chronic disease and an aging population. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 270-277.—A discussion of our present and future needs for the old age and chronically ill. This part of our population is continually growing and the author points out that these people are in need of more medical, vocational, psychological and social care, as well as physical rehabilitation. The author points out studies done in the Veterans Administration with patients who had before been given up as hopeless; and with a dynamic program rehabilitated the great majority of these men. Also discussed is the place of the old age home and how it would have to change to meet the future needs of the country.—R. D. Weitz.

1669. Schaffenburg, Carlos A. (U. Montreal, Can.) The growth and aging processes. In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 117-125.—Two groups of interdependent phenomena are distinguished in the process of growth: (1) developmental and (2) anabolic ones. Genetics, endocrine functions, and dietary factors are listed as factors of great importance in growth processes. It appears that even in the absence of pathology an organism will "wear out" in the end as "the germ plasm . . . would be exhausted." We must aim for a better understanding of the conditions of aging, the nature of wear and tear, and defective adaptations to stress.—H. H. Strupp.

1670. Shanas, Ethel. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The personal adjustment of recipients of old age assistance. *J. Geront.*, 1950, 5, 249-253.—A group of 388 men and women above the age of 65 and who were Old Age assistance recipients were studied with a questionnaire. Good adjustment in old age was found to be associated with 31 factors in the questionnaire, e.g., family relationships, friendships, health, leisure time activities, and financial security. Sources of biases in the sample are discussed and also problems of securing valid data by means of questionnaire surveys.—J. E. Birren.

1671. Stieglitz, Edward J. Orientation in gerontology. In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 96-116.—Stieglitz considers (1) the aging individual; (2) the biology of senescence; and (3) the sociology of aging. Clinical experience indicates a greater danger for the aging person for wearing

out from disuse, rather than from sensible activity. Aging is not only decline: e.g., endurance, judgment, and the ability to understand increase with age; motivation is much more important a factor than has hitherto been recognized. Adequate health education is cited as the greatest force in prevention. Such a curriculum would stress (1) motivation, (2) basic human biology, and (3) the sociologic aspects of health.—H. H. Strupp.

1672. Tarrell, Peter. (Jewish Community Center, Chicago, Ill.) Group work with older persons. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 478-489.—A description of the work with aging in the Chicago area with emphasis on the types of programs offered, the values in group work with the aged and the problems encountered in the process.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

(See also abstracts 1623, 1950)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1673. Allers, Rudolph. (Georgetown U., Washington, D. C.) Ethics and anthropology. *New Scholast.*, 1950, 24, 237-262.—Ethics and anthropology have a two-fold relationship. In its positive sense this is a justification of ethics by anthropology, and in the negative sense it is justification of ethics before anthropology. The first aspect requires the demonstration that a given kind of ethics may be fulfilled by man under the actually existing conditions. The second aspect requires the preservation of ethics from attacks and misconceptions such as arise from the theories or work of Lévy-Bruhl, Freud, or Kinsey. Although the errors in these theories are discussed, it is concluded that the lack of a truly philosophical anthropology makes it impossible for the science of ethics to successfully answer its critics.—G. S. Speer.

1674. Atteberry, George C. et al. Introduction to social science, a survey of social problems. (Vol. I, rev. ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1950. xxv, 819 p. \$5.00.—This is the first of 2 volumes of a new and thoroughly revised edition. New chapters have been added, one dealing with the nature of the social sciences and their relationship to social life, another on the organic characteristics of man and his relationship to his physical surroundings. Various chapters of this volume have been regrouped into major sections.—E. Katz.

1675. Barnes, Harry Elmer, & Ruedi, Oreen M. The American way of life: an introduction to the study of contemporary society. (2nd ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. x, 931 p. \$4.75.—This second edition has been rewritten and considerably expanded but retains the concept of cultural lag as its organizing principle. A review is presented of the extensive changes in technology, population size and groupings, modes of transportation and communication of modern times. This is followed by a discussion of the social institutions which become obsolete and of certain ensuing political, economic, and social problems. The 64 pages of Part II provide

the concepts necessary for sociological analysis—e.g., social groups, classes, institutions, processes of interaction. The last four chapters treat social problems centering about social deviation, such as mental disease, crime, and suicide.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1676. Becker, Howard. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) The regimented man: interviews with German officials under the Nazis. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 19-24.—A typological construct of "the regimented German official," based on observations and interviews, empirically approximated by two cases presented in some detail.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1677. Bernard, Jessie. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College*.) A note on sociological research as a factor in social change: the reception of the Kinsey Report. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 188-190.—About 10 months after publication, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of sociology student sample (most of whom had not read it, but had seen reviews or discussions) knew what Kinsey Report was; only $\frac{1}{2}$ correctly knew specific findings. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the men and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the women felt that the Report had changed their ideas and attitudes; less than 10% of each group felt their conduct and behavior had been affected.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1678. Bernard, Jessie. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College*.) Where is the modern sociology of conflict? *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 11-16.—In the last two or three decades interactional sociology has suffered relative to cultural sociology in the United States. The sociological theory of conflict, for example, remains essentially where Simmel left it; Communists, on the other hand, have assiduously cultivated this field. Reasons for the comparative neglect of the sociology of conflict are suggested. In spite of these obstacles, the establishment of an Institute of Conflict Analysis is urged for both theoretical and practical purposes.—*D. L. Glick.*

1679. Boskoff, Alvin. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill*.) The systematic sociology of Talcott Parsons. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 393-400.—An examination of Parsons' approach to theory and its functions, methodological formulations and schemata (including structural-functional analysis), and his scheme for substantive theory organized around the concept of institution.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1680. Bracken, Helmut von. Zur Sozialpsychologie der Autorität. (The social psychology of authority.) *Psychol. Rdschau*, 1949, 1, 94-102.—The warning against pure authority of fear and power is very much justified. On the other hand authority is a necessary component of our social life. Modern man finds himself in very different social structures whose "kollektiver Personentypus" of authority makes demands on him. That competition of authorities leads, again and again, to social conflicts and mental blockings. A practical solution must start from insight into the concrete conflict-situation. The biographies of intellectually productive men show that there are also productive conflicts of authorities.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1681. Cooney, James P. (*U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.*) Psychological factors in atomic warfare. *Radiology*, 1949, 53, 104-107.—The intense fear directed against forces that cannot be seen, felt, or otherwise sensed, which besets military as well as civilian personnel the author would dispel by enlightening the reader on some of the hazards-non-hazards in connection with radioactivity of atomic warfare. The author points to the need for psychological training of the military and civilian population in order to counteract the possibility of panic.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1682. Durandin, Guy. Contribution à l'étude psychologique de l'évasion chez les prisonniers de la guerre 1939-1945. 2ème partie: Psychosociologie de l'évasion. (Contribution to the psychological study of escape among prisoners of war 1939-1945. 2nd part. Psycho-sociology of escape.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 42-59.—Studies the relationship of escape to the social environment of the prison camp from 3 angles: reactions before escape, heroism and reprisals; enervation allowing only symbolic escape in passive resistance; the effects of collaboration propaganda on the will to escape resulting in a collective culpability malaise. The small group becoming collaborators belonged among the older men who hoped to realize political advantage in a life-pattern already established; younger non-collaborators with few responsibilities could more equably view the prospect of prolonged war and captivity. (See 24: 3250.)—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1683. Eldridge, Seba, Berry, Brewton, Gibbard, Harold A., Gist, Noel P., Rosenquist, Carl M., & Willey, Malcolm M. Fundamentals of sociology; a situational analysis. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1950. xvi, 720 p. \$4.75.—This textbook is designed for the first sociology course. It is devoted to what the first named author calls the situational approach. Its 7 parts are given to: the composition of social life; society and its cultural heritage; geography, ecology and the community; population traits and trends; social interaction and social process; social institutions and personality; and society. Each part is subdivided into several chapters, at the end of which questions for discussion, work problems and projects as well as a brief bibliography are given. Techniques of psychology are taken into account and psychological insights are extensively used.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

1684. Federn, Ernst. The terror as a system: the concentration camp. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 52-86.—"This essay tries to show, and at least to some extent explain, the most essential fundamentals of the Nazi Terror, and how the Terror was practised through the concentration camps." In fulfilling this aim, the author presents a history of Buchenwald, describes the three types of prisons and the kinds of prisoners therein, gives a history of terror against the Jews, and presents a description of every-day life at Buchenwald. The author emphasizes the fact that not all prisoners of these camps

were political, the larger portion being criminals, and that conditions among prisoners were not so "harmonious and lofty-spirited" as newspapers and radio accounts may have led us to believe.—W. A. Winnick.

1685. Field, Mark G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The Academy of the Social Sciences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 137-141.—An Academy of the Social Sciences founded in the U.S.S.R. in August, 1946, by decree of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist Party, is the highest of a series of institutions devoted to the theoretical and ideological training of party members and related personnel. The Academy should not be confused with the Higher Party School, whose function is the training of administrative party personnel. Limited information is available as to the staff and student body composition. The role of the Academy is to inculcate a proper Marxist viewpoint in the Soviet intelligentsia and indirectly in the Soviet people.—D. L. Glick.

1686. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The implications of learning theory for social psychology. In Miller, J. G., *Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 147-167.—"What . . . should be the general characteristics of a learning theory which aims to be useful to the social sciences?" Several contemporary learning theories are examined for such usefulness, with "the conclusion that a theory of social learning should look upon the process as intraorganic but as having an essential relation to interorganic situations." Six desirable features of a theory for social psychology are briefly indicated, and the requirement that a theory must account for moral behavior as learned is stressed.—B. R. Fisher.

1687. Hager, Don J. (Princeton U., N. J.) German sociology under Hitler, 1933-1941. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 6-19.—A review of developments in 7 areas of sociology in Germany, from 1933 to 1941, seen in their social-political milieu.—B. R. Fisher.

1688. Hartmann, Heinz. The application of psychoanalytic concepts to social science. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 385-392.—Rather than a mere application of psychoanalytic findings and theory to sociological data, the aim should be "a mutual penetration of sociological and analytic theory, the posing of new questions, and the discovery of new ways of checking against the data in both fields."—N. H. Pronko.

1689. Hayes, Samuel P., Jr. (State Dept., Washington, D. C.) Some psychological problems of economics. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1950, 47, 289-330.—Orthodox views of the role of psychological theory in economic theory as well as more recent views are discussed. The psychological approach is distinct from the economic or statistical approach in that (1) data on the individual are sought, (2) from the individual rather than from records (3) on all kinds of habits, attitudes and motivations—not merely profit-seeking (4) with consideration given to

changes in behavior and the techniques effecting such change. A detailed outline lists critical areas of entrepreneurial behavior requiring psycho-economic investigation, annotated by reference to a 301-item bibliography.—M. R. Marks.

1690. Hoselitz, Bert F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Ends and means in social science. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 270-276.—This article deals with the relation between means, ends and values. For most purposes of real life distinctions between means and ends disappear. For certain purposes means become ends "and the ends for certain other purposes become means." Social science must develop methods for studying behavior and value systems.—H. R. Myklebust.

1691. Kluckhohn, Florence Rockwood. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Dominant and substitute profiles of cultural orientations: their significance for the analysis of social stratification. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 376-393.—"The first thesis of this paper is that of the importance of basic cultural factors in determining the dominance of one or more of the various factors involved in a stratification system." The crucial creative and maintaining factors for different stratification modes vary among societies. "The second thesis is that societies . . . have at one and the same time dominant cultural orientations and alternative orientations . . . a discoverable dominant profile of cultural orientations and also discoverable substitute profiles. Stratification . . . will vary in accord with the tendency of a particular segment of the social system to follow the values and norms which express the dominant orientations, or to behave in terms of norms which express one or more alternative orientations."—B. R. Fisher.

1692. Kroeber, A. L. (Columbia U., New York.) Anthropology. *Sci. Amer.*, 1950, 183(3), 87-94.—"What the past half-century has accomplished above all for anthropology is to transform a loose collocation of separate physical, social, cultural and linguistic interests, ancient and modern, primitive and civilized, into an integrated attack on the biological, the sociocultural and the linguistic phenomena presented by man—an attack held together by a common attitude. This attitude is expressed by the principle of the relativistic approach. It might equally be called the naturalistic approach. It insists on treating the customs and histories, the ideals and values, the societies and languages of man as being phenomena of nature to exactly the same degree as the biology of men, or for that matter of animals and men."—C. M. Louttit.

1693. McCormick, Thomas Carson. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Sociology: an introduction to the study of social relations. New York: Ronald Press, 1950. xii, 570 p. \$4.50.—This introductory textbook in sociology has a social psychological flavor in that the individual person "remains the ultimate dynamic unit in the social process." "Attitudes, values, and prejudices are regarded as being among the most important of sociological phenomena.

..." Part I is concerned with personality development and Part VII includes 2 chapters on mass behavior and on leadership. Parts II-VI deal with more traditional sociological topics—social organization, stratification, segregation and deviation, culture, and institutions.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1694. MacCurdy, J. T. *Psychopathology and social psychology. II. Personality and ethos.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 175-186.—Social groups derive stability "... from the system of rules, conventions, and beliefs unwittingly adopted by the component individuals and which comes to symbolize group membership ... the plasticity of human societies may be traced to the fact that the group does not exert a direct and complete control over its members but one that is modified by each member when he transmutes the group's mandate into his personal version of it." The concept of *ethos* is used to denote the peculiar culture or 'way of life' into which all subgroups within a national culture are integrated. "... national ethos is tolerant of slow evolutionary changes but resilient to revolution."—*L. E. Thune.*

1695. Marquis, Donald G. (Chm.) *Social psychology and the atomic bomb: a round-table discussion.* In Miller, J. G., *Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 169-194.—A discussion of the social psychological issues created by the atomic bomb, and possible contributions of social psychology to their solution.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1696. Mead, Margaret. (*American Museum of Natural History, New York.*) *Problems of leadership and mental health.* *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth.*, 1949, 1(6), 7-12.—Mead raises positive and negative questions in analysis of many types of social experience in many types of organizations, in the study of good and bad leadership and followership, and in the definition of leadership as contrasted with "very startling discrepancies between ... the social ideal of the leader, and the leader as he actually functions, or between the details of political or business organization and the theory on which it functions." The setting must be one in which full account is given to social changes and trends as they affect and are affected by leader and followership factors.—*J. C. Franklin.*

1697. Mead, Margaret. (*American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.*) *Unique possibilities of the melting pot.* *Proc. 76th Nat'l. Conf. Soc. Work.*, 1950, 79-89.—We are learning that physical differences between people have no social or psychological meaning. In many ways we are learning to meet social problems in new fashions. The author discusses the concept of maturity and maturing and points out that child rearing today must be without regard to a known future. The significance of the psychiatrist and case worker are discussed.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

1698. Miller, Charles. *Professional responsibility in community organization.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 421-428.—Miller indicates that, "In community organizations there is an inseparable

relationship between process structure and outcome. These are all aspects of an interrelated whole, in which the professional carries distinct responsibility." How this responsibility may be met and the factors which influence its acceptance are suggested.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1699. Miller, James Grier. (Ed.) (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) *Experiments in social process; a symposium on social psychology.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. ix, 205 p. \$3.00.—"... representative samples of the most recent work in the field of social psychology as reported and discussed by a group of distinguished social psychologists. ... This group of articles is representative of the new approach to the subject with emphasis on the different techniques developed ... and their application to current pressing international problems." (See entry nos. 1686, 1695, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1718, 1719, 1722, 1728.)—*B. R. Fisher.*

1700. Morris, Richard T., & Seeman, Melvin. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *The problem of leadership: an interdisciplinary approach.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 149-155.—A paradigm for the analysis of leadership is presented. The model stresses the fact that the group and individual variables commonly examined in leadership studies may be viewed in five ways: as results of the leader's behavior; as concomitants, determiners, or conditions of the leader's behavior; and as criteria for evaluation. Ten major questions about leadership are stated in the paradigm, and their application to research is illustrated.—*D. L. Glick.*

1701. Ogburn, William F. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*), & Nimkoff, Meyer F. *Sociology.* (2d ed.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1950. xiii, 606 p. \$5.00.—The text covers man's uniqueness as an individual, and the roles of cultural, anthropological, biological, and geographic factors in this determination. Study of social institutions—family, church, government—is followed by a discussion of social change, adjustment, and effects. The material has been brought up-to-date for the revision, supplementary material included and new chapters added on "War and International Relations" and science and sociology. Each chapter has been "thoroughly reworked" and combinations and condensations made. Each chapter is followed by a listing of questions for discussion, report topics, and an annotated bibliography.—*J. Cowen.*

1702. Parsons, Talcott. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *Psychoanalysis and the social structure.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 371-384.—Psychoanalytic theory can make valuable contributions to sociological investigations but as adaptations to problems stated in sociological terms rather than as impositions of clinical analysts. The converse relationship also holds and the psychoanalyst can learn more and more from a developing field of sociology.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1703. Preher, Sister Leo Marie. (*Siena Coll., Memphis, Tenn.*), & Calvey, Sister M. Eucharista. *Sociology, with social problems applied to nursing.*

Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1949. xii, 505 p. \$4.00.—After stating man's uniqueness as a human, the authors delve into the individual—heredity, personality—and then take up his interaction with the primary societies (e.g. family, church), and community. Part II is directed towards the nursing profession specifically, and covers the medical and surgical specialties, venereal diseases, mental illness, eye and ear diseases. The subjects are discussed from the viewpoint of what happens to the individual as a member of the group when he is stricken, and to arrive at satisfactory conclusions, etiology, extent, and description of the condition is taken up. Bibliography follows each chapter and an appendix, "Brief History of Social Thought," completes the text.—J. Cowen.

1704. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Outline of a probabilistic approach to animal sociology: I. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1949, 11, 183-196.—The non-transitive character of the peck right relation gives rise to different "social structures" in an aggregate of individuals. A method is developed for computing the respective probabilities of occurrence for each type of structure in small aggregates on the basis of random determination of peck right between each pair of individuals.—(Courtesy of *Bull. math. Biophys.*)

1705. Rashevsky, N. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Mathematical biology of social behavior: II. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1949, 11, 157-163.—A group of individuals is considered in which each individual has tendencies to exhibit one or another of two mutually exclusive behaviors. According to equations derived by H. D. Landahl, the probability of one or the other behavior is determined by the difference $e_1 - e_2$. A population of individuals is considered in which $e_1 - e_2$ is distributed in some continuous way, and therefore in which the probability of a given behavior is distributed continuously between 0 and 1. The effect of other individuals exhibiting a given behavior is to increase the corresponding e of the individual. Thus behavior of others affects the probability for a given behavior of each individual.—(Courtesy of *Bull. math. Biophys.*)

1706. Richardson, Lewis F. The persistence of national hatred and the changeability of its objects. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 166-168.—Examples from history show change of objects of national hatred. Suggestions as to how expressions of hatred on the national level might be reduced are reviewed.—C. L. Winder.

1707. Simey, T. S. Mental health and the problem of transplanted persons. *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth*, 1949, 1(6), 12-16.—The writer delineates the broad areas for study. (1) The refugee problem in its narrower aspect; (2) the psychological problems of the voluntary emigrant and the involuntary refugee; (3) the international transfer of workers to overcome shortage of labour; (4) technological tendencies creating greater mobility with growth of depersonalization within the community creating

isolated and friendless individuals and family groups; and (5) the problem of the "transplanted person" as a necessary outcome of schemes for the building of new residential suburbs and towns.—J. C. Franklin.

1708. Tribe, D. E. (Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, England.) Influence of pregnancy and social facilitation on the behaviour of the grazing sheep. *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 166, 74.—In studies of the influence of pregnancy on grazing behavior, it was also observed that a group of 25 ewes receiving supplementary rations spent more time grazing when with an unsupplemented group than when grazing alone.—A. C. Hoffman.

1709. Vogel, H. H., Jr., Scott, J. P., & Marston, Mary-Vesta. (Jackson Mem. Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Social facilitation and allelomimetic behavior in dogs. I. Social facilitation in a non-competitive situation. *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 121-134.—The authors formulate the hypothesis that, independently from competition, "... in animal species showing a high degree of allelomimetic behavior individuals are motivated either by hereditary or environmental factors to perform mutual mimicry, and that this will under certain conditions result in social facilitation." Sixteen dogs of various breeds were trained to run through a straight alley for rewards of food and petting. They were run singly and in pairs. Although incidents of early trials affected performance, "when dogs were run repeatedly with the same animal the results indicated that social facilitation amounting to approximately 18% was the result, the chief measurable effect being on the slower animals."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1710. Vogel, H. H., Jr., Scott, J. P., & Marsten, Mary-Vesta. (Jackson Mem. Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) Social facilitation and allelomimetic behavior in dogs. II. The effects of unfamiliarity. *Behaviour*, 1950, 2, 135-143.—Sixteen dogs ran in an alleyway to food and petting rewards alone and paired with unfamiliar partners. When dogs ran with a different partner on each day the interference with time scores of performance amounted to 73%. "It is concluded that the results are consistent with the hypothesis that one factor which may produce social facilitation is mutual mimicry of goal-directed behavior, and that this factor may act independently of competition."—L. I. O'Kelly.

1711. White, Hyman C. Preventing war versus peacemaking. *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Health*, 1949, 1(6), 16-21.—"We are overly preoccupied by war—our fear and our hatred of it keep us from understanding the true nature of peace and the means we must use to build it." The "life, activity, and achievement" of peace is built upon "the promotion of the common interests of humanity by organized international action." Presently, three decades of rapid development of governmental and non-governmental international organizations have produced a vast machinery for organized international co-operation. Genuine individual group and national support of these world organizations will constitute

a "great force in creating the conditions which will bring about peace."—*J. C. Franklin.*

1712. Wirth, Louis. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Social goals for America.** *Proc. 76th Nat'l Conf. Soc. Work.*, 1950, 3-20.—The goals of modern civilization include the equalizing of opportunity for all men, insuring maximum and wisest use of natural resources, the integration of men in all communities and nations into a wide organization, and the enlargement of the area of human freedom. The author points out the major criticisms leveled against the extension of these democratic goals. Important in working toward them is a change in attitudes and personality of people. It is here that psychiatry and the psychiatric social workers will play a great role.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

(See also abstracts 1408, 1452, 1839, 2017, 2022, 2082)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1713. Bowman, Claude C. (*Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.*) **Role playing and the development of insight.** *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 195-199.—Discussion of role playing as a technique with implication for sociological research and theory, and its use in the classroom.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1714. Cartwright, Dorwin. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Survey research: psychological economics.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 47-64.—Basic assumptions of survey research (validity of the personal interview, validity of small samples) are not easily tested, but evidence increasing confidence in them is presented. Detailed discussion of relation of survey research data obtained and psychological economics, including material from studies of War Loans, as illustrative.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1715. Festinger, Leon. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Laboratory experiments: the role of group belongingness.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 31-46.—Value of laboratory research, types of problems encountered, and brief presentation of author's experiment, reported elsewhere (see 22: 2609), as an example.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1716. French, John R. P., Jr. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Field experiments: changing group productivity.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 79-96.—Nature and value of field experiments briefly indicated, with illustrations from the series carried out by author and associates at Harwood Mfg. Corp. Problems of carrying out such experiments also illustrated from experiment on producing changes in productivity of group thinking.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1717. Jones, D. Caradog. (*U. Liverpool, Eng.*) **Social surveys.** New York: Longmans, Green, 1950. 232 p. \$1.60.—The author traces "the growth of the application of scientific method in social surveying from the dawn of English history when the

Domesday Book was compiled, to the present day." 47-item bibliography.—*J. H. Bunzel.*

1718. Katz, Daniel. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Survey techniques in the evaluation of morale.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 65-77.—There have been many technical improvements in survey method, but these "are of minor importance compared to . . . the growth of the conception of research design as the basic frame for the planning and execution of a survey." Illustrations of the value of research design from studies of the effects of strategic bombing on German morale, and studies of wartime shipyard worker morale. Relation of survey method to other social psychological approaches briefly indicated.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1719. Lippitt, Ronald. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **The strategy of sociopsychological research.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 17-30.—An outline of 5 recent trends in social psychological research (more important problems, improved techniques of measurement, application of experimental method, development of theory, action consultation), as background for brief discussion of "some aspects of the developing strategy of sociopsychological research methodology," particularly with reference to (1) problems of research control, measurement and manipulation; (2) relations between research methods, steps, and action for social change.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1720. McKinney, John C. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) **The role of constructive typology in scientific sociological analysis.** *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 235-240.—The scientific function, the operations involved in developing, and the characteristics of "the constructed type" are briefly discussed. Relation to theory is stressed.—*B. R. Fisher.*

1721. Marks, Eli S., & Mauldin, W. Parker. (*Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.*) **Response errors in census research.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1950, 45, 424-438.—Efforts of the Bureau of the Census to measure and evaluate response errors are described. The four procedures studied were: Self-enumeration, using a household schedule; self-enumeration using a 4 page booklet; obtaining information from respondents by direct interview; and obtaining basic information by direct interview and leaving schedule with additional questions for respondent to fill out. Approximately the same proportion of the respondents filled the two self-enumeration forms. The error rates on the two forms also were approximately the same. The total enumerator time per household is almost exactly the same for the two self-enumeration procedures. The leave-it procedure was not more expensive than direct enumeration even in rural districts where the cost of callbacks is particularly high.—*G. C. Carter.*

1722. Marquis, Donald G. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Scientific methodology in human relations.** In *Miller, J. G., Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 1-16.—A "concrete guide for the application of scientific method in social science,"

via "a job analysis of scientific research, examining just what is done in the process of building scientific knowledge." The 6 steps in this process (problem formulation, review of knowledge, preliminary formulation, theory construction, verification, application) are present in complete programs, not single researches. The consequences "of exclusive attention to single steps" are considered, and commonly employed social science methodologies are tested against this pattern of scientific method, with the conclusion that "current social science is deficient not so much because it violates any of the steps but rather because it fails to complete the necessary sequence of steps."—B. R. Fisher.

1723. Rose, Alvin W. (N. Carolina Coll., Durham.) Projective techniques in sociological research. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 175-183.—An attempt "first to indicate the possible role of projective techniques in effecting a needed integration of theory and technique in sociological research; second, to state a general sociological orientation which it could be expected that projective techniques would implement; third, briefly to describe something of the character of the technique; and fourth to describe some researches in sociology in which the Rorschach and T. A. T. have been employed."—B. R. Fisher.

1724. Rose, Arnold M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A deductive ideal-type method. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 35-42.—The deductive ideal-type method, so successfully used in economics to produce valid predictions, can also be utilized in sociology. The method involves finding a truism relevant to significant social phenomena and applicable to existing social conditions. Usually cast in the form of an equation, the truism permits the deduction of predictions when one of its component variables is altered. The predictions should be valid to the extent that the assumptions behind the truism approximate social conditions. Use of the method should not only provide practical predictions but also aid in systematizing empirical generalizations.—D. L. Glick.

1725. Shannon, Lyle W. (U. Washington, Seattle.) An experimental approach to the development of a socio-economic model. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 410-418.—Generalizations, results and descriptions of 4 experiments using the game of "Monopoly" "in an effort to bring a socio-economic system into the sociology laboratory where it would be possible to control many factors."—B. R. Fisher.

(See also abstract 2072)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1726. Devereux, George. (3101 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kans.) Mohave Indian autoerotic behavior. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 201-220.—The Mohave Indian accepts various sexual deviations but repudiates masturbation. The temptation to lapse into masturbation threatens basic ego-security since it might lead to regression from heterosexuality

and eventual psychosis. The undisguised sexual dreams of the Mohave appear to be functional equivalents of conscious masturbation fantasies in a culture which does not systematically overvalue dreams and related autistic productions.—D. Prager.

1727. Gillin, John. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Approaches to marriage on the North Peruvian coast. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 160-164.—In Moche, Peru, social organization is based on kinship by blood, affinity, or ceremony. Female virginity is highly valued but many boys have intercourse by ages 12-13 years though dating doesn't begin until ages 15-16 years. Premarital intercourse, although disapproved, is taken for granted. Prostitution is very little practiced. When a couple decide to set up housekeeping, the permission of the girl's parents is usually sought. Ideally, formal engagement would be followed by a church ceremony but both are frequently omitted or postponed.—C. R. Adams.

1728. McGranahan, Donald V., & Wayne, Ivor. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A comparative study of national characteristics. In Miller, J. G., *Experiments in social process*, (see 25: 1699), 1950, 97-146.—Same as 23: 2188.—B. R. Fisher.

1729. Ohwaki, Yoshikazu, Kuroda, M., Kato, K., & Abe, J. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Experimental investigation on the local character of people in North-eastern Japan. *Toh. Psychol. Folia*, 1949, 11(3-4), 37-56.—Children in northeastern and southwestern Japan were compared for speed of required and customary psychophysical movement, change of mental attitude during observation of the Müller-Lyer figure, reaction to color and form, interpretation of a Rorschach figure, intelligence, motor and speed capacities. Northeast children seem to be slower, but to make as much effort; they are persevering and patient; extent of perception is small, but accuracy superior; abstraction tends to color; Rorschach imagery is scant; intellectually they are a year or more behind southwestern children, a difference tending to increase with age. The authors answer affirmatively the question whether these contrasting characteristics are due to natural and social environment.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1730. Reichard, Gladys A. Navaho religion; a study of symbolism. New York: Pantheon Books, 1950. xxxvi, 800 p. (2 vols.) \$7.50.—Curing of sickness, central focus of Navaho ceremonial life, is first analysed under the heading of Dogma for its assumptions about the nature of man in the cosmos. A second part entitled Symbolism explains certain aspects of the ceremonies as they are associated with supernatural power and myths and act to make the cures more efficacious. Part three, called Ritual, accounts for the use of song and prayer-sticks as well as offering a classification of the ceremonies. The second volume contains concordances of supernatural beings, ritualistic ideas and rites.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1731. Sprague, Theodore W. (Colgate U., Hamilton, N. Y.) The rivalry of intolerances in race

relations. *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 68-76.—"[A] highly developed system of class stratification, or a segregation of groups of any kind on the basis of religious, ethnic, or other cultural differences, tends to inhibit the according of great importance to 'racial' features as a criterion of status; . . . consequently in this country we have the paradox that the ideals of the 'American creed,' to the extent that they have tended to weaken the development of class stratification and ethnic and religious segregation, have actually functioned to perpetuate and intensify, rather than the reverse, the caste disabilities of the American Negro."—B. R. Fisher.

1732. Turbeville, G. (*U. Minnesota, Duluth.*) Social distance in Duluth. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1950, 34, 415-423.—A study of the feelings of social distance among 14 different Duluth, Minn., groups toward various nationality, racial, and religious groups. College students, high school students and neighborhood groups of various socio-economic levels were used. For the college students the scale was administered in the form of a questionnaire; while the scale was given in a personal interview for the neighborhood groups. It was concluded that "various groupings in the city of Duluth vary considerably in their social distance measurements toward other groups." Younger subjects appeared to show less prejudice than did older subjects.—J. E. Horrocks.

1733. Wong, Amos. (*St. John's Med. Coll., Shanghai, China.*) Traditional Chinese attitude to sex and women. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 151-155.—The Chinese "have neglected the physiological aspect of sex" although in ancient China female partners were exploited and efforts were made to enlarge the size of the penis. Wives were obedient to their husbands whose "extra-marital activities were directed mainly towards . . . sing-song girls, prostitutes, and concubines." Many prostitutes were held in high esteem and children of concubines were entitled to full legal recognition. Even today, concubines are provided to high-ranking army officers away from homes and wives.—C. R. Adams.

(See also abstracts 1526, 1639)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1734. Becker, Howard. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Sacred and secular societies; considered with reference to folk-state and similar classifications. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 361-376.—Sacred and secular societies differ in the "permeability" of the value systems they incorporate and sustain; thus, communicative isolation (vicinal, social, metal) marks the former, accessibility the latter. The subtypes of these societies are detailed against this background, in "construct" form, with emphasis on culture change.—B. R. Fisher.

1735. Bosanquet, Barbara S. (*Headington Hill, Oxford, Eng.*) The quality of the rural population. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1950, 42, 75-92.—Reviewing the research evidence from Britain and America, rural

dwellers of today are compared with those of the past, and with town folk of today, and the importance of their points of difference are noted. The question of selective migration from country to city is a moot one, and is by no means settled yet. While mental differences may be found for the two groups, these are to be viewed not from the perspective of superiority-inferiority, but in terms of type of mental reaction. Physically the two groups are much the same, the variations in health coming with change in economic forces. The countryman has special qualities of foresight, self-reliance, leadership, as well as technical skill, which emanate from his closer contact with the realities of life.—G. C. Schwesinger.

1736. Ford, Richard G. Population succession in Chicago. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 156-160.—A census tract study of Chicago from 1898 through 1940 shows that the foreign-born of each ethnic group eventually move radially from the first area of settlement. Those foreign groups that have lived the longest in Chicago have moved the farthest from the slums. The Negro population has not moved in the same way as have other ethnic groups. The depression of the 1930's slowed up the outward movement.—D. L. Glick.

1737. Freedman, Ronald, & Hawley, Amos H. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Education and occupation of migrants in the depression. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 161-166.—Educational and occupational selectivity in intra-Michigan migration to Flint and Grand Rapids, 1930-35, is examined with reference to random groups of nonmigrants and to matched groups of nonmigrants at the points both of origin and of destination. The comparison of migrants with randomly chosen nonmigrants clearly reveals selectivity. In the comparisons with matched nonmigrants, however, most evidence of selectivity disappears. This leads to the tentative conclusion that positive findings of selectivity are a consequence of incomplete control.—D. L. Glick.

1738. Gilbert, G. M. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) The psychology of dictatorship; based on an examination of the leaders of Nazi Germany. New York: Ronald Press, 1950. viii, 327 p. \$4.00.—"This study of leading personalities in the Nazi dictatorship is an attempt to achieve some insight into the relationship between psychodynamics and social conflict in the modern world," being based on the author's testing, observation and formal and informal clinical examinations as prison psychologist at the Nuremberg war crimes trials of 1945-46. Part I ("The genesis of dictatorship") presents a "psychocultural view" and psycho-history of Hitler and the rise of the Nazi movement. Part II consists of selected case studies of Nazi revolutionists, diplomats, and other leaders. The final part includes over 40 pages of discussion on psychological and social-psychological implications of the study, accentuating an analysis of authoritarianism and dictatorship.—B. R. Fisher.

1739. Guyon, René. Towards the transformation of marriage and the family. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 80-89.—The author believes that marriage should be continued "but under a marriage contract," that "procreatrices" should be entrusted with the responsibility of providing the number of children necessary to the community "without a permanent union for this purpose with any one partner," and that uterine transmission should be advocated as well as an "institution of national children." Marriage, instead of being a sacrament or institution, would then become a contract with equality of partners.—C. R. Adams.

1740. Guyon, René. Towards the transformation of marriage and of the family: the child-bearing women, or procreatrices. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 139-151.—Even though children must be reproduced, they should be freed from having to belong to a definite family. Suitable unmarried women could be given the task of bearing healthy children with uterine filiation a natural and indispensable corollary. The State would substitute for the father, providing far greater security than would a natural father. Children would belong to themselves and, at the age of discretion, determine their own way of life.—C. R. Adams.

1741. Hopper, Rex D. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The revolutionary process; a frame of reference for the study of revolutionary movements. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 270-279.—The natural history approach to the study of human behavior applied to revolutionary movements has yielded an hypothesis of 4 stages in their development. These stages may be seen in terms of the equilibrium or disequilibrium of attitudes (socially-acquired tendencies to act) and values (culturally-held objects of interest), of which human behavior is a function.—B. R. Fisher.

1742. Klineberg, Otto. (Columbia U., New York.) Tensions affecting international understanding; a survey of research. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1950. (SSRC Bull. 62.) xi, 227 p. \$1.75.—Review of papers related to international problems. Divided into six parts: Introduction; personality and nationality, a discussion of methods and data on national character; National stereotypes: attitudes and their modification, (data and methods primarily from intergroup relations); influences making for aggression, primarily intercultural and philosophical reports; and a summary of the UNESCO'S work in the field.—H. A. Grace.

1743. Laforgue, René. On the necessity of evil: the psychology of saving grace. *Complex*, 1950, no. 2, 12-18.—This article is concerned with showing "the psychological foundations of the notion of merit and grace, and the reality to which it corresponds." Failure, suffering and looking for a scapegoat—all these may be defense mechanisms against unconscious guilt. These symptoms, which are pathological from one point of view, may be valuable in terms of social values. The lives of Rousseau and Baudelaire are cited as pertinent

examples. The author tries to show that "evil" plays an important part in the world and actually has a place in it. He is concerned with understanding the functional economy of this phenomenon from a psychological point of view for individuals and nations.—H. H. Strupp.

1744. Lewis, Joseph. In the name of humanity. New York: Eugenics Publishing Co., 1948. 158 p. \$1.00.—In this indictment of circumcision, the development of the practice, the operative procedure, and the religious aspects of circumcision are discussed. A bibliography and index follow the fourteen chapters.—C. R. Adams.

1745. Link, Henry C., & Freiberg, Albert D. (Psychological Corp., New York.) To what extent have the American people accepted socialism? *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 88-89.—75% of a sample of urban adults indicated they were opposed to Socialism. However, when questioned about certain planks of the Socialist Party platform which have been put into practice by the government, the principles were not regarded as steps toward Socialism and were favored by a majority of those adults who said they opposed Socialism in the United States.—C. G. Browne.

1746. Lottick, Kenneth V. (Willamette U., Salem, Ore.) Some distinctions between culture and civilization as displayed in sociological literature. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 240-250.—Illustrations of the sociological uses of these terms, and proposals for more definitive uses of them. The matter is not fully resolved at present.—B. R. Fisher.

1747. Ludovici, Anthony M. The martyrdom of man in sex. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 21-27.—Developing the thesis that a man's wife or mistress gradually loses her sex-stimulus power and that the ageing male needs an increasing and not a decreasing stimulus, the contention is made that the man "may find himself relatively impotent" with his wife but normally potent with a "fresh adequate stimulus." These conclusions should be given full weight in any revision of the social conventions that now surround "monogamic marriage, the Home, and the marriage vows."—C. R. Adams.

1748. McCormack, Thelma Herman. (Columbia U., New York.) The motivation of radicals. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 17-24.—Assumptions about motivation are implicit in theories of social change. Who deviates from established political, social, and economic norms and why are basic problems for an analysis of social movements. A critical review of studies of the political deviant suggests that though the data are incomplete for any final appraisal, it is type of personality which characteristically urges reforms. The major weakness of the studies is that they ignore the sociological context in which this behavior develops.—D. L. Glick.

1749. Maiwald, Serge. Medizin und Psychologie in soziologischer Perspektive. (Medicine and psychology in sociological perspective.) *Universitas*, 1949, 4, 1431-1453.—For a political order there is to-day only the alternative left of a progressive

adjustment to a social space of functioning which is developing more and more to a closed system or on the other hand a particular, autarc existence in specific respect to government. The social system of functioning assimilates itself stronger and stronger to the physical and mental total events of the U. S. A. By that a social collective mind (psyche) of North American pattern is formed.—P. L. Krieger.

1750. Miner, Horace. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **A new epoch in rural Quebec.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 1-10.—St. Denis, French-Canadian rural community studied intensively in 1936-37, was found in 1949 to have moved from self-sufficiency toward greater interdependence with the outside world, most markedly in production and communication technology.—D. L. Glick.

1751. Mukerjee, Radhakamal. (U. Lucknow, India.) **Bridging individual and social ethics.** *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 262-270.—Individual standards and social standards represent a dualism derived from the naturalistic psychology—absolutistic philosophy dualism. The viewpoints of contemporary sociology and psychology pertinent to bridging this gap are explored, as well as philosophical aspects. "Ethics has to include in its range the entire field of personality adjustment . . . in a dynamic individual social system of ethics grounded on the psychological recognition that man finds the integral balance and functioning of his total capacities only in and through his common life with fellowmen."—B. R. Fisher.

1752. Pillay, A. P. (Whiteaway Bldg., Bombay, India.) **Marriage, sex and divorce.** *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 71-75.—In this chapter from his forthcoming book *Marriage, Sex and the Law*, and employing court decisions as illustrations, this gynecologist concludes that the eugenical use of contraceptives should not be a ground for divorce, that a fertile spouse should be able to divorce an incurably sterile mate, that refusal of intercourse or impotence should be a ground for divorce, and that legal impotency should include "all cases where the wife derives very little or no satisfaction from sexual intercourse and suffers because of it from nervous, emotional or physical disturbances."—C. R. Adams.

1753. Wallace, V. H. (Poath Rd., Hughesdale, Melbourne, S. E., Australia.) **Broken homes.** *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 155-160.—The problem child comes from the broken home, and a pressing need is to discover the causes of unhappy marriage failures. Research has disclosed that personality defects and nonsexual factors are involved. Preparing young people for marriage and advising and assisting them with problems of marriage and parenthood will help, but the time has come "to work out a practical scheme . . . to increase the happiness of men and women of all nationalities."—C. R. Adams.

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1754. Diehl, Charles F. **The effect of voice quality on communicativeness.** In *Pennsylvania*

State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 197-203.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1755. Herz, Martin F. **Psychological warfare against surrounded troop units.** *Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth*, 1950, 30, 3-9.—Herz describes the techniques of psychological warfare used against surrounded enemy troops during World War II. The author concludes that, (1) "Ultimata do not seem to be a useful means of securing the surrender of surrounded troop units, nor do propaganda attacks against their commander appear to be psychologically profitable;" (2) "Parleys are, of course, no short cut to surrender, but the establishment of contact with the enemy commander may result in eventual profit"; (3) "When an attack takes place, however, it appears to be considerably better to allow it to proceed, even at the necessary cost it entails, and then to direct a message to the enemy commander. A premature surrender appeal may only serve to stiffen the will of the enemy commander"; (4) "Leaflets assuring the troops good treatment if captured are likely to have some effect. . . ."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1756. Johannesson, Alexander. (U. Iceland, Reykjavik.) **The gestural origin of language: evidence from six 'unrelated' languages.** *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 166, 60-61.—A comparison of various sound-groups of root words in Indo-European, Hebrew, Archaic Chinese, Polynesian, Turkish, and Greenlandic is made in support of the theory that human speech consists mainly of gesture sounds (imitation by the speaking organs of the form or shape of the phenomena designated).—A. C. Hoffman.

(See also abstracts 2034, 2045, 2095)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

1757. Blanchard, Ralph H. **Social work and the public.** *Proc. 76th Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, 1950, 38-56.—In order to make the public understand social work as a going concern of democracy, the author suggests six steps: give the public the facts, ask the public's opinion, improve public relations by settling jurisdictional disputes, "turn democracy loose on social work," and increase citizen participation wherever possible, take sides, flexibly but definitely, on issues, and have faith in what social workers are doing.—J. H. Bunzel.

1758. Bossard, James H. S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **I wrote about dogs; a mental-hygiene note.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 385-390.—The author delineates his experiences with reference to public reaction to an earlier article on *The Mental Hygiene of Owning a Dog*, (see 19: 119).—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1759. Brayfield, Arthur H. (Ed.) (U. California, Berkeley.) **Readings in modern methods of counseling.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1950. xii, 526 p. \$5.00.—To make "readily accessible in some systematic manner recent significant con-

tributions to the field of counseling" the editor has organized 46 papers into 6 sections: counseling in transition, the clinical method, diagnosis, treatment, interviewing, and evaluation. Some 40% of the papers embody research methodology and findings; and a large share are concerned with studies of process and method in counseling.—A. J. Sprow.

1760. Coleman, Jules V. (U. Colorado Med. Center, Denver.) **Psychiatric service in relation to public health activities.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 364-372.—The author is primarily concerned with the fact that "public health carries a large and important responsibility for mental health in terms of its own practice and its own function." He points out specifically that "by participating as consultants and educators in a staff-oriented program, psychiatrists may make a significant contribution in this new epidemiological approach to the mental-hygiene problem in public health."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1761. Ginsburg, Ethel L. (National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York.) **The psychiatric social worker's contribution.** In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 66-78.—An understanding of psychiatric and psychoanalytic concepts is basic to the work of the psychiatric social worker. Unfortunately, there is still little known about preventive psychiatry. The problem of effectively imparting the knowledge we do have to those who could benefit from it is attendant upon all workers in health education. It is realized that mere "telling" will not change attitudes and behavior. The important factor in effecting change is to make the client "a partner in the decision to act." The following factors in health education are listed: (1) diseases as part of the patient; (2) group membership; (3) racial, cultural, geographical and other social factors; (4) change as the aim of health education.—H. H. Strupp.

1762. Gozzano, M., Alema, G., Brizzi, R., & Sinisi, L. (U. Bologna, Italy.) **Etude électroencéphalographique de l'électronarcose.** (Electroencephalographic studies of electronarcosis.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 107.—Abstract.

1763. Hurvitz, Nathan. (Beverly-Fairfax Jewish Community Center, Los Angeles, Calif.) **The relationship in Jewish center practice.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 450-456.—Hurvitz clarifies the importance of the leader in Jewish group work with specific reference to the part he plays in creating intra-individual relationships between himself and members of his group. By doing this the professional worker can give meaning and strengthen the sense of security of the individual in his Jewishness.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1764. McGrath, Earl J. (U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.) **Cooperation and social work.** *Proc. 76th Nat'l. Conf. Soc. Work.*, 1950, 90-102.—The author points out the importance of the social worker as a teacher and points out the similar functions that each has in relation to clarifying

issues involved in security and its relation to freedom.—J. H. Bunzel.

1765. Muller, Theresa Grace. (Boston U. Sch. Nursing, Mass.) **The nature and direction of psychiatric nursing; the dynamics of human relationships in nursing.** Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1950. xiii, 379 p.—An outline of the nature and direction of psychiatric nursing. The book is divided into 3 parts: (1) the status of psychiatric nursing and nursing education; (2) nature of psychiatric nursing; (3) direction of psychiatric nursing. 20-page bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

1766. Nolan, James B. **Mental hygiene in the day's work: A day in the life of a police officer.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 447-455.—A brief description of the problems confronting the policeman in New York City, how he is selected for his job, and how he deals with some of his major responsibilities.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1767. Peale, Norman Vincent, & Blanton, Smiley. **The art of real happiness.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. viii, 247 p. \$2.75.—Religion and psychiatry are successful allies in the clinic of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City. The distressed people who come there for help are suffering from loss of sound faith and inability to understand the conflicting forces within themselves. While the psychiatrist diagnoses and treats the psychic ailment, the minister draws from the resources of Christian faith and love, worship and fellowship other remedies suited for its cure.—P. E. Johnson.

1768. Rogers, William F. (Congregational Church, Amherst, N. H.) **Needs of the bereaved.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(5), 17-21.—Grief is the result of a broken interpersonal relationship. The psychological needs of the bereaved are: (1) social support from others, (2) emancipation from the deceased, (3) acceptance of the pain of bereavement, (4) the expression of sorrow and sense of loss, (5) verbalization of hostility and guilt, (6) formation of new relationships, and (7) efforts to find meaning in life. The safest way to avoid doing harm and to be helpful at such a time is to remember that one is not dealing with a problem, but with a person who has a problem. It is better to be upset now than to be depressed later on.—P. E. Johnson.

1769. Schofield, William. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Research in clinical psychology: 1949.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 234-237.—The number and research areas of articles on clinical psychology in 6 professional periodicals published during 1949 are tabulated. A few of the articles are briefly reviewed. There is a 21-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

1770. Stevenson, George S. (National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York.) **Contribution from the psychiatric standpoint.** In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 57-65.—The public entertains oversimplified if not erroneous concepts of disease, its causes, and treatment. An examination of the professional concepts in health education should include considerations of the variable

environment of a person, "a distinction between the function of a person and a part of the person," and individual differences. Our best guide for deciding on the areas in which mental hygiene should be carried out comes from those who have broken down. In this way we can come to an understanding of the problems that each member of the community faces.—H. H. Strupp.

1771. Weil, Frank L. Cooperation of church and social work. *Proc. 76th Nat'l. Conf. Soc. Work.*, 1950, 125-134.—Social work has the same broad objective as has religion, i.e., concern with the personality of man. Training in social work by and large does not take cognizance of religion although the author feels it is necessary that there be cooperation between the two areas. Discussion by Cecilia McGovern and Charles Taft from the point of view of Catholicism and Protestantism.—J. H. Bunzel.

(See also abstract 2051)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1772. Felix, Robert H. The hard core of counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(3), 34-37.—With the realization that counseling is a learned skill and that counseling can bring relief or add to individual difficulties, a serious effort is being made to provide potential religious leaders and other professional workers with an awareness of the mental and emotional factors in the problems brought to them. Religion and psychiatry have much in common in addition to the use of counseling skills. Studying human personality from the medical viewpoint brings to awareness the importance of religious faith in the maintenance of mental and emotional health and deep religious faith brings an awareness of the need of science to heal mental and emotional illnesses.—C. A. Sullivan.

1773. Gregory, Jean L. (Greenwich Center (Conn.) Fam. Serv.) The generic and specific aspects of a family casework program. *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 284-291.—Primary sources of psychological principles in casework practice are found in the ideas of Mary Richmond, Freud, and Rank.—V. M. Stark.

1774. Groves, Catherine. Counseling with the couple considering a separation. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 89-92.—When both spouses are eager to save their marriage, the counselor is encouraged. Sexual adjustment is not a prognostic criterion since couples on the verge of separation usually state that sexual relationships are unsatisfactory. In an effort to save a marriage, the counselor should not forget that his ultimate goal is "to increase the individual's ability to deal with whatever life may bring."—C. R. Adams.

1775. Heckman, A. A. (Fam. Serv., St. Paul, Minn.) The role of the family agency in a community program. *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 277-284.—A composite picture of family problems and needs was arrived at through the family unit report

method of service to 108 units of health and welfare.—V. M. Stark.

1776. Hiltner, Seward. Knowledge in counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(5), 31-35.—Is it necessary for the counselor to know more than the counselee? He must know the nature of the counseling process, but it is not necessary for him to know more about the subject they are discussing. In fact knowledge may be an unsuccessful substitute for genuine mutual feeling in interpersonal relationships. All knowledge is abstract, and we are misled if we treat it as a concrete event. The difficulty is not in knowledge or ignorance per se, but in the counselor's attitude toward them. Knowledge usually rises out of a competitive matrix that bolsters up one's own ego while it is apt to interfere with an empathetic counseling relationship.—P. E. Johnson.

1777. Johnson, Paul E. (Boston U., Mass.) The pastor's resources. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(3), 23-29.—The real symbols of effective service of the pastor are not in the external displays which he wears but are contained in the inner resources of skill and devotion. Speaking enables him to communicate strength and understanding. Listening intervenes between speaking and doing. True listening is responsive and is alert to the feelings of the parishioner. With the sharing through interpersonal relations, creative relationships arise that are therapeutic. Through the fellowship of the church, larger resources are possible in religious faith and mutual acceptance. Such resources are communicable through the pastor's relationships and made effective through personalities.—C. A. Sullivan.

1778. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Psychoanalysis and healing by faith. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(2), 13-18.—What psychoanalysis demands of the patient is diametrically opposed to what faith-healing demands. The faith healer appeals to supernatural forces and utilizes exhortation to gain submissive suggestibility. The psychoanalyst invites a frank and open skepticism to analyze credulity away, to get at the underlying neurotic process rather than merely alleviate symptoms. The psychoanalyst and the religious leader can learn from each other and may well investigate a rapprochement of science and religion.—P. E. Johnson.

1779. Laidlaw, Robert W. The psychiatrist as marriage counselor. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 732-736.—Marriage counseling is confronted with many forms of emotional problems and as such properly falls within the domain of psychiatry. It should be noted that the psychosexual components constitute the major emphasis in marriage counseling whereas the types of family counseling carried on by many social agencies deal primarily with parent-child relationships, vocational adjustment, housing, budgeting, etc. Points of crucial importance in the approach and therapy are discussed.—D. E. Walton.

1780. Murray, Clyde E. (Columbia U., New York.) Mental hygiene in the day's work; a day in the life of a group worker in the recreation-education

field. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 438-447.—The author briefly describes his group work program with young adults; in servicing the tenants of the block-organization who had innumerable complaints against their landlord; improved mental hygiene to groups and individuals.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1781. Peale, Norman Vincent, & Blanton, Smiley. *Faith is the answer.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. (New, rev. ed.) viii, 243 p. \$2.75.—A revision of a book first published in 1940 by the pastor and psychiatrist who have together conducted a clinic at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City. Each author writes a chapter on the following topics: the power of faith, the hidden energies of the mind, fear and worry, conscience and guilt, failure and success, grief and sorrow, relief for the lonely, love and marriage, the faith that heals. Stories of people who have come to their clinic are included.—*P. E. Johnson.*

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1782. Ancelin, A. E., Duchene, H., & Schützenberger, M. *Investigaciones críticas sobre la teoría y el test de L. Szondi.* (Critical studies related to Szondi's theory and test.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1949, 4, 437-449.—After describing briefly Szondi's test and theory the following critical findings are summarized: (1) Known homosexuals and catatonics do not prefer the photographs of homosexuals, (2) the photographs do not have equal selection value for the average population; 98% of the subjects designate as pleasant the homosexual of the 5th series; (3) the various series of photographs do not have the same selection value; (4) the factors which determine photograph selection are those which operate in common personality constellations rather than in imputed latent genetic traits; (5) the test is not reliable even for test and retest within same 24 hour period since subjects change 50% of their selections in that time.—*G. Elias.*

1783. Bellak, Leopold; Levinger, Leah, & Lipsky, Esther. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) *An adolescent problem reflected in the TAT.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 295-297.—Two TAT's were administered to a 16 year old girl after an interval of 8 months without psychotherapy. The two records were shown to two psychiatrists and three TAT classes. All of the judges correctly identified the order in which the tests were given from the two protocols. This case shows that the TAT might well be used to measure and guide the maturational processes of adolescents.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1784. Bills, Robert E. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) *Animal pictures for obtaining children's projections.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 291-293.—"A series of ten cards depicting animals in various activities was designed to obtain projections of children's personalities. The projections made to this series of cards were compared with the projections obtained by the TAT cards. The subjects were 48 school children in the age range 5 to 10 years. It appears,

from a study of the amount of projected material, that the animal cards were superior to the TAT cards, but neither set of cards elicited sufficient material to meet a criterion of average story length set at 200 words."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1785. Bills, Robert E., Leiman, Charles J., & Thomas, Richard W. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) *A study of the validity of the TAT and a set of animal pictures.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 293-295.—Judgments as to the manifest needs of 8 normal third graders as determined by three measures—ratings of play therapy interviews, 10 TAT cards, and 10 animal pictures—were compared. Of the 24 intercorrelations among these 3 measures for the 8 children, 3 were significant at the 1% level. "It appears that some agreement of manifest needs was present among the three instruments and that the animal stories and TAT reveal to a small degree the same needs."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1786. Fisher, Seymour, & Sunukjian, Helen. (Elgin (Ill.) State Hosp.) *Intellectual disparities in a normal group and their relationship to emotional disturbance.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 288-290.—The Wechsler, Porteus and Rorschach were given to 35 applicants for jobs in a state mental hospital, primarily applicants for attendants' positions. Two judges classified the Rorschach records into a well adjusted and a poorly adjusted group. 7 constricted records were eliminated since there was not enough data to allow the making of this judgment. The well adjusted group tended to do better on the Porteus than on the Wechsler; the poorly adjusted, less well or equally well on the Porteus as on the Wechsler. Only Comprehension and Picture Completion approached significance in differentiating the two groups. "In general, the Wechsler considered in terms of its quantitative scores does not seem to be sensitive to maladjustment in the normal range."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1787. Guertin, Wilson H. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *A consideration of factor loadings on the Szondi test.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 262-266.—Scores on the Szondi, based on one administration, for 55 mental hospital attendants, persons with need-tensions in operation, were compared with scores on 68 profiles as determined by a table of random numbers, hypothetical persons with even or no need-tensions operating. Very similar percentages of open, loaded, and plus reactions occurred in the "normal" and "chance" groups. Negative choices occurred significantly more frequently, ambivalent choices significantly less frequently in the "normal" group than in this sample of a "chance" group. Negative choices, then, may give the best clue regarding the need-tensions of a person.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1788. Harris, Robert E. (U. California Med. Sch., San Francisco.) *Psychodiagnostic testing in psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine.* In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 13-29.—Following a presentation of some recent studies with projective

and other tests, it is suggested that we can either keep on refining diagnostic tools for identifying Bleuler-type variables or, more important to personality, search for identification of socially relevant variables: social perception, intentions in social interactions, social techniques and results of the person's behavior on others. Efforts in this direction will be difficult. 23 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1789. Harris, Robert E., et al. Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing; a critical summary. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1950. x, 120 p. \$2.75.—A monograph of American Lectures in Psychology consisting of six articles abstracted separately as entry nos. 1788, 1794, 1797, 1823, 1855, 2006.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1790. Heuyer, Georges, Lebovici, Serge, & Angoulvent, Nicole. (Faculty of Medicine, Paris, France.) *Le test de Lauretta Bender.* (The test of Lauretta Bender.) *Enfance*, 1949, 2, 289-305.—The Bender-Gestalt test is explained as to its nature administration, utilization for determining the mental level of children and adults, and its application. The authors are convinced from their systematic application of the Bender-Gestalt to 100 hospitalized children and adolescents from 3 to 20 years of age that the results of the tests are in close correspondence with those of the Binet-Simon, and slightly superior to those of the Stanford-Terman, as far as determining mental level. The authors also report their results of applying the Bender-Gestalt test to 2 cases of infantile schizophrenia.—F. C. Sumner.

1791. Kuder, G. Frederic. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Identifying the faker. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 155-167.—From an analysis of answers to the Kuder Preference Record—Personal filled out under two conditions (sincere versus faked responses), a system has been developed for differentiating between (1) blanks answered sincerely and (2) blanks answered with the purpose of making a good impression. When applied to new groups, the system identifies blanks with from 87 to 94% accuracy except for about one tenth of the cases which are classified as doubtful. The article describes the H and V scales of the Kuder Preference Record.—A. S. Thompson.

1792. Leiter, Russell Graydon. Caucasian norms for the Leiter International Performance Scale. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 136-138.—"Caucasian norms" for the LIPS are presented for the year levels 5 through 18.—H. Feifel.

1793. Mensh, Ivan Norman. Brief psychological measures. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 349-359.—Research in the development of short psychological examinations is reviewed. The first attempt was published in 1917, and has been followed by nearly 200 studies. 47 references.—G. S. Spear.

1794. Miller, James G. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Contemporary trends in psychodiagnosis. In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 3-12.—Various trends in present day psychodiagnosis are briefly discussed

including progress in experimental clinical psychology, increasing orientation toward therapy, development of psychometric tools for evaluating therapy, and the expanding range of techniques, skills and knowledge needed by present day clinicians.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1795. Rothe, Harold F. (Stevenson, Jordan, & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.) Use of an objectivity key on a short industrial personality questionnaire. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 98-101.—Emotionality scores on a short industrial personality questionnaire (not available for distribution) may vary with the Objectivity or L score. A method for correcting for the "overly honest" person is illustrated so that they will compare more favorably with the average person who is likely to do some faking on the test.—C. G. Browne.

1796. Weaver, Herbert B. (U. Cincinnati, O.) The use of absolute reliability data in clinical test interpretation. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 301-302.—To insure that the problem of the reliability of test data is kept in mind, the author recommends the graphic reporting of standard errors of measurement along with test scores.—L. B. Heathers.

1797. Zubin, Joseph. (Columbia U., New York.) Test construction and methodology. In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 99-120.—New tests are needed for areas of mental content that are hidden from the subject or are suppressed by him. Suggested characteristics for such tests are presented and current projective techniques evaluated in terms of them. Areas in which new procedures can be utilized to advantage are presented.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

(See also abstracts 1381, 1622, 1723)

TREATMENT METHODS

1798. Abse, D. W. A case illustrating the limits of the 'cure' following convulsion therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 194-199.—Reviews of some rationales offered for use of convulsion therapy and of some of the results of studies of convulsion therapy serve as the basis for the statement of expected limitations of such therapy. A case is presented to illustrate the point that convulsive therapy (electroconvulsive therapy in this case) engenders symptomatic improvement through its 'repressive-masochistic' effects.—C. L. Winder.

1799. Alexander, Leo. (Tufts Med. Coll., Boston, Mass.) General principles of psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 721-731.—It is the opinion of the author that in the practice of psychotherapy, the inherent and acquired actions and attitudes of the therapist are as important (or perhaps even more so), as theoretic psychodynamic knowledge and his words. A discussion of instrumental techniques, namely, (1) supportive treatment, (2) ventilation, (3) abreaction, (4) shift of emphasis, (5) interpretation, (6) suggestion and persuasion, and (7) reassurance, in terms of their limitations and applicability is presented.—R. D. Weiss.

1800. Baudoin, Ch. La réactivation du passé. (Reactivation of the past.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 1-18.—Memory permits the reliving of past behavior basic to analytic transference. When the analyst maintains a strictly neutral rôle, lateral transfer may occur outside the analysis to persons in life situations. The resolution of transfer is difficult in proportion to the lack of recognition of past behavior. The more a memory is vividly evoked, the more it tends to be activated; but the more it is activated, the less it seems a memory.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
1801. Beigel, Hugo G. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) The revival of hypnotism. *Complex*, 1950, no. 2, 28-36.—In view of the shortage of psychotherapists, hypnotherapy is considered a solution since it shortens treatment and is less expensive. The applicability of hypnosis to the treatment of various mental disturbances is considered in this light. Beigel maintains that therapy for neuroses by psychoanalytic means may be implemented and expedited by hypnosis. He believes the latter can play an important part in psychotherapy. However, hypnosis must be given a chance to perfect its methods, and the prejudices still held by the public and the profession must be removed.—H. H. Strupp.
1802. Boehm, Werner W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The role of values in social work. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 429-438.—The findings of analytic psychiatry and recent discoveries in cultural anthropology as well as in social psychology indicates the presence in man of certain goals which give meaning and motivation to his actions and which become values for him. Boehm stresses, "It is the task of the social worker in the context of individual professional contact, as well as in the broader context of culture and society, to help in the discovery of these values." The need for awareness of his own values is prerequisite for the social worker who wishes to help others.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
1803. Brickman, H. R. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Psychiatric implications of functional music for education. *Music Educators J.*, 1950, 36 (June-July), 29-30.—Work done with the Veterans Administration is reported on. Three main effects of music were noted: mood change, the translation of tensions to healthier outlets, and the teaching of the patients to function in groups.—P. R. Farnsworth.
1804. Dollard, John. Exploration on morale factors among combat air crewmen. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 79-98.—This is a report on 8 days spent at an AAF Convalescent Hospital by the author during World War II. He discusses the technique of the pentothal interview, its effects, and the types of response given by patients under pentothal. A sample interview is included. Qualifications of the therapist, the theory of the combat neurosis, and morale factors among combat crewmen are also covered. An appendix by Irving L. Janis discusses different types of reaction under pentothal.—H. Feifel.
1805. Dolto, Françoise. A propos des poupées-fleurs. (Concerning flower-dolls.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 19-41.—Concluding previously reported observations (see 24: 1900), the author states the hypotheses underlying the therapeutic action of the flower-doll: the flower in human form, by the mechanism of identification, allows libido projection and abreaction of the pathogenic oral factor. The therapeutic course parallels analysis, but is accomplished more quickly. For the blocked adult, it becomes a key for the release of prelogical emotion.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
1806. Ekstein, Rudolf; Brown, William; Greenbaum, Nathan; Hollingsworth, Irene; Kobler, Arthur; & Sargent, Helen. A method of supervision for psychotherapy. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 53, 254-267.—Originally presented as a part of a symposium on supervision at the Denver meeting of the APA, these two interrelated papers report a method of supervision which attempts to utilize the interpersonal relationship between supervisor and supervisee in a way which facilitates learning. This form of supervision is viewed first from the vantage point of the supervisor followed by description from the learner's standpoint.—W. A. Varvel.
1807. Freeman, Thomas. Some observations on insulin shock therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 183-188.—"There has been a failure in the past to recognize that neither psychological nor physiological hypotheses alone can explain the mode of action of insulin shock. Insulin coma acts primarily on a physiological level and secondarily affects the psychological constellation. The fundamental changes may possibly consist in a discharge of accumulated excitation along pathways which are normally inaccessible. These neuro-muscular paths only become available as a result of the regression induced by the profound hypoglycaemia. Anxiety, guilt feelings, and ideas of dying expressed during treatment are the result of the patients' psychopathology interacting with the stress of treatment."—C. L. Winder.
1808. Heron, William T. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Clinical applications of suggestion and hypnosis. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1950. ix, 116 p. \$3.00.—This monograph is written for professional use and its sale is restricted to physicians, dentists, psychologists, psychiatrists and other professional groups. After brief discussions of the history of hypnosis, the nature of suggestion and the professional use of hypnosis, chapters are devoted to how to approach the patient, degrees of hypnosis, methods of induction, and posthypnotic suggestions. Included in the last are suggestions of use to dentists. Final chapters deal with precautions and group hypnosis.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.
1809. Hiltner, Seward. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Action in counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(6), 30-34.—Action is no substitute for clarification in counseling. It may seem natural to focus upon decisions leading to action as soon as possible in a counseling situation. But ease in arriving at quick

solutions is deceptive and superficial, until there has been a thorough exploration of the feelings which lie beneath each possible action. Not that action decisions are automatic after dealing with the emotional underbrush, for stubborn questions of value remain. But once some understanding has been achieved of inner and partly concealed issues, then reasonable decisions and effective actions become possible. Cases are introduced to illustrate the analysis.—P. E. Johnson.

1810. Hiltner, Seward. *Friendship in counseling. Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(4), 28-34.—In answering the question whether the pastor can counsel with parishioners who are his friends, the first distinction must be made between friendliness and friendship. Friendship is the reciprocity of human and emotional needs, while friendliness is a genuine interest and concern for people. If, between friends the relationship can be so defined that both parties understand and accept the temporary limitations, then there is no general reason why counseling cannot be done in time of need. The pastor, however must recognize that this is difficult regardless of the clarity of the definition of the situation. Counseling is meeting the needs of one person, not a mutual meeting of needs.—C. A. Sullivan.

1811. Hoskisson, J. Bradley. *The theory and practice of self-induced deep relaxation. Brit. J. phys. Med.*, 1950, 13(3), 68-71.—The function of deep relaxation, the will and the imagination, the notion of reciprocity, preparation for treatment, breathing are considered in this discussion of the theory and practice of self-induced deep relaxation.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

1812. Hunt, J. McV. *The problem of measuring the results of psychotherapy. Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 122-135.—The author states that one of the major problems of measurement in the area of psychotherapy is "that of designing instruments for measuring either process or results relevant to dynamic theories of behavior and of the psychotherapeutic process." It is important to devise measuring instruments which explicitly incorporate values. He discusses attempts to measure the effects of social casework carried on at the Institute of Welfare Research. The validity of measures of psychotherapy made during the process must be tested against the persistence of changes and the value placed upon changes by the clients and by those directly affected by them.—H. Feifel.

1813. Hunt, J. McV., Blenkner, Margaret, & Kogan, Leonard S. (*Institute Welfare Res., New York.*) *A field-test of the Movement Scale. Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 267-277.—The movement scale standardizes the judgments of caseworkers regarding the change in the adjustment of clients and their situations. Further advantages in practice are pointed up.—V. M. Stark.

1814. Jackson, Edgar N. (*Newfield Methodist Church, Bridgeport, Conn.*) *The therapeutic function in preaching. Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(5), 36-39.—

The use of the sermon as an instrument of group therapy is probably one of the oldest forms of emotional re-education. In a society where the soul sickness of men, women and children is revealed in increasing divorce rates, juvenile adjustment problems, millions of cases of acute mental illness and functional disorders, the sermon is an opportunity not to be overlooked. Yet to be effective preaching must be interesting enough to hold attention, realistic enough to come to grips with life, and constructive enough to point the way toward solutions rather than defeats.—P. E. Johnson.

1815. Jung, Carl Gustav. (*U. Zürich, Switzerland.*) *Die Psychotherapie der Gegenwart.* (Psychotherapy in our times.) *Universitas*, 1949, 4, 537-550.—The most important task of psychotherapy, at present, is to be of service to the development of the individual, in exact, painful work, an insignificant looking goal, just as the tendency in nature is to develop the greatest possible fullness of life in each individual. Life can only fulfill its sense in the individual, but not in the bird who is sitting in a gilded cage.—P. L. Krieger.

1816. Kaye, Irving. *A community agency experiment with short-term methods. Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 360-374.—This paper is a preliminary progress report of one aspect of the experience with extramural patients of the psychiatric wards of Bellevue Hospital. The aim of the work has not been to restore the patient to his maximum functioning, but to enable him to function at a level "consistent with his defective personality structure, inner and outer pressures, and particular reality situation."—G. S. Speer.

1817. Kelley, Douglas McG. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Use of somnoform as an aid in narcoanalysis and narcohypnosis. Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 692-696.—The practicality and efficacy of somnoform as a clinical tool is discussed. Clinically it represents a most useful adjunct in the field of narcoanalytic and narcohypnotic techniques. The author points to the further need of investigation inasmuch as there is little knowledge as to the site of action and even less factual knowledge as to any theory accounting for its results. 11 references.—R. D. Weitz.

1818. Lebovici, Serge. *À propos de la technique des marionnettes en psychothérapie infantile; introduction à l'étude exhaustive du transfert analytique chez l'enfant.* (Concerning puppet techniques in child therapy; introduction to an exhaustive study of analytic transference in children.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 82-89.—The obvious attractions of puppet therapy nonetheless obscure several very real drawbacks as a therapeutic technique. Primarily it tends to keep treatment at the primitive level of symptom deconditioning and calming, but not relieving, anxiety under cover of positive transference. In addition it deviates from analytical techniques whose essential value lies in tracing the anxiety to its origins by analysis of the verbal content reexperienced in the

transference which is the expression of the therapist-child relationship.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1819. Mayer, Morris F. (Bellefaire, Cleveland, O.) What constitutes group living. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 457-468.—Based upon more than a decade of institutional experience, Mayer points out that the institution should be so integrated with other treatment facilities that, "only children come to the group living process who are really capable of experiencing it." The need for small groups not exceeding 15 children, for homogeneity, for intergroup movement, and numerous other facts in the group situation are discussed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1820. Menash, Ivan N., & Watson, Robert I. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Psychiatric opinions on personality factors in psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 237-242.—A selected 70 terms representing personality variables drawn from the Allport and Odbert list were reacted to by 3 groups: 5 first year, and 6 second year residents in psychiatry, and 7 practicing psychiatrists. The reactions were: whether these characteristics could be expected to change by therapy; which variables were most significant to treatment goals; and those factors which would not change under any circumstances. Rating reliabilities and agreement among groups are discussed. The younger group agreed better on characteristics expected to change; the experienced group on treatment goals.—L. B. Heathers.

1821. Mittelman, Bela. Briefer psychotherapy in psychosomatic disorders of children and adolescents. *Nerv. Child.*, 1949, 8, 291-300.—Three types of psychosomatic disorders of mild or moderate intensity may be amenable to briefer psychotherapy: (1) easily reversible disturbances of organic function, (2) disorders with grosser organ pathology, and (3) disorders with a well defined primary organic pathology. Drug therapy may at times be combined with psychotherapy.—G. S. Speer.

1822. Moreno, J. L. (Psychodramatic Inst., Beacon, N. Y.), & Enneis, James M. Hypnodrama and psychodrama. *Psychodrama Monogr.*, 1950, No. 27, 56 p.—Elements of the psychodramatic procedure are described: (1) the therapist plays an active part and "battle[s] in order to get the patient to produce," (2) therapist retreats, and the patient has the opportunity to integrate all the forces acting on him and thereby gains a fuller knowledge and recognition of himself, (3) the audience reaction makes the patient feel himself a closer part of the group. Hypnosis is used to free subject from inhibitions when he is unable to evoke the spontaneity necessary to the psychodramatic session.—J. Cowen.

1823. Muench, George A. (San Jose (Calif.) State Coll.) The application of diagnostic psychological methods to counseling and psychotherapy. In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 53-72.—Areas are described in which psychometric techniques may be applied for the improvement of counseling and

therapy through rigid experimental evaluation. These are: treatability of patients, success of therapy, process of therapy, comparative evaluation of therapeutic techniques, tests as therapeutic agents, development of new types of diagnostic devices, and evaluation of the personality of the therapist. 45 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1824. Oberndorf, C. P. The range of psychoanalytic therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 254-257.—Abstract and discussion.

1825. Oberndorf, C. P. Unsatisfactory results of psychoanalytic therapy. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 393-407.—Reasons for poor therapy in psychoanalysis may be reduced to errors in diagnosis, unrecognized physical disease, or interruption of treatment by an intercurrent physical disease, difficulties in the application of the method because of disturbed physician-patient relationships, hampering external conditions, and conditions which masked seriously disturbed patients unsuited to psychoanalysis. Discussion and illustrative cases stress the physician-patient relationship.—N. H. Pronko.

1826. Oppenheim, Betty. (Jewish Family Service, Philadelphia, Pa.) An agency's, a worker's and a client's beginning experience in counseling. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 526-537.—There are characteristic experiences which are so similar for the agency, the worker and the client that the author has felt it desirable to point out such things as the "duality of feeling," the "recognition of need," and the like. This similarity of experience if understood should lead to an improved working relationship between and among these participants in the counseling scene.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1827. Oppenheim, Sadi (New York U.), & Brower, Daniel. The effects of electric shock therapy as revealed by the Rorschach technique. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 318-325.—This report is based upon a sample of 35 patients, 14 males and 21 females, from 26 to 61 years of age with a median age of 50.5. From a comparison of the Rorschach records obtained several days before administration of shock and those obtained a week after the final shock the writers infer "... that electric shock therapy in and by itself does not penetrate the deeper strata of the personality of depressed patients but does serve to activate their social responsiveness and receptivity, and to enable them to utilize their intellectual resources to better advantage."—W. A. Winnick.

1828. Rennie, Thomas A. C., Burling, Temple, & Woodward, Luther E. Vocational rehabilitation of psychiatric patients. New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1950. 133 p. 75¢.—The purpose of this study is to examine the vocational needs of post-hospital psychiatric patients and to explore the feasibility of getting professional help for them through the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Laws. The authors sum up the results of study in three states—New York, Connecticut, Michigan—in 11 chapters. The need for

vocational rehabilitation, results, and methods are discussed.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1829. Rogers, C. R., & Becker, R. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A basic orientation for counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(1), 26-34.—The client-centered counselor acts on the hypothesis that each person is of unique worth and has the capacity for self-understanding and self-direction. He adopts, insofar as possible, the internal reference of the client, creating an atmosphere of understanding and acceptance. The client by the exploration of the self comes to a deeper understanding and acceptance of himself. He begins to reorganize the self on a new perceptual basis, behaviorally moving in a new direction, independent of the counselor.—C. A. Sullivan.

1830. Rosenheim, Frederick. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Basic attitudes and goals of the therapist. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 400-405.—Utilizing several brief case histories, Rosenheim indicates the need for patience and perseverance on the part of the therapist who is to treat effectively the patient who is seeking desperately for understanding and the feeling of being loved. The therapist must be prepared to give love while asking little or nothing in return and while often enduring a hostile attitude.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1831. Scherer, Isidor W. Correlation of improvement with electroconvulsive therapy. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 109-121.—The author discusses (1) the prognostic potential of certain psychological tests given prior to shock when a clinical estimate of improvement made after shock is used as a criterion, (2) the relationship between psychological test-score shifts (the difference between pre-shock and post-shock test results) and clinical improvement, and (3) the prognostic potential of both the psychiatric diagnosis and the chronicity of the illness as a means for predicting improvement resulting from electric shock treatment.—H. Feifel.

1832. Schmideberg, Melitta. Short-analytic therapy. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 281-290.—The classical position is that any results arising from short therapy are due to suggestion and are impermanent. However, the author points out that there are many patients whose situations can be improved by short term therapy. Although it is possible that this therapy does not reach the basic difficulties, the improvement in behavior or alleviation of symptoms frequently makes it possible for the patient to achieve reasonable adjustment in his environment. The test should not be whether all conflicts are removed, but whether the patient manages to get along reasonably well.—G. S. Speer.

1833. Scott, W. Clifford M. The 'body scheme' in psychotherapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 139-150.—The construct "body scheme" is defined as "... an integrate of all experience, continuously built up and altered. ..." The implications of such a construct are discussed under the headings (1) embryology, (2) neurology, (3) academic psychology, (4) parapsychology, (5) religion, (6) psychiatry, (7)

psycho-analysis, and (8) poetry. The "body scheme" is seen as a unifying concept around which inquiry in these various areas can be organized.—C. L. Winder.

1834. Shaw, Franklin J. A program of research on behavior changes. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1949, 1, 99-108.—The author offers suggestions for a program of research on the psychotherapeutic process and related problems that are based on a learning-theory conception of changes in non-integrative or maladjustive behavior. The essential part of this conception is "Mowrer's and Ullman's description of non-integrative behavior as having immediately rewarding but more remotely punishing consequences." Various research suggestions involving self-acceptance, ego-involvement, relation toward authority figures, levels of aspiration, etc. are discussed.—H. Feifel.

1835. Sobel, Raymond. Treatment of character-conditioned hostility in adolescents. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 301-310.—The author describes several short-cuts which may be taken to establish a workable therapeutic relationship with hostile adolescents. These short-cuts are: working through the negative transference as soon as possible; interpreting behavior rather than content; and mimicry of behavior and the use of mechanical devices for reproduction of vocal behavior. It is cautioned that these methods are adjuncts of treatment, and are not substitutes for therapy.—G. S. Speer.

1836. Sutermeister, H. Über Farben- und Musiktherapie. (On color- and music-therapy.) *Gesundh. u. Wohlf.*, 1950, 30, 1-26.—An extensive review is made of the literature pertaining (1) to the psychotherapeutic effects, positive and negative, of color and of music; (2) to the physics, physiology, biology, and aesthetics of colors, and (3) to the psychology and physiology of tone.—F. C. Sumner.

1837. Taylor, F. Kräupl. Experimental investigation of collective social and libidinal motivations in therapeutic groups. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 169-182.—"A group experiment is reported which was designed to test an hypothesis that latent homosexual trends are present in therapeutic groups consisting of patients of one sex only. The libidinal group climate was altered and intensified by the amalgamation of two 'closed' groups, a male and a female one. ..." Differences in group cohesiveness of the male and female groups were intensified and the roles of the dominant group members were altered when the groups were combined. "The influences determining collective group motivations are discussed."—C. L. Winder.

1838. Treudley, Mary Bosworth. (Wellesley Coll., Mass.) American cultural themes and social work. *Soc. Forces*, 1950, 28, 290-297.—Rapid growth of social work, superficially contrary to American individualism, raises questions of changes in American values and the relation of social work to these basic orientations—effort and optimism, moral purpose, rationalism, romantic individualism, cult of the average man, etc.—B. R. Fisher.

1839. Wilson, Gertrude, & Ryland, Gladys. *Social group work practice*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1949. xii, 687 p. \$5.00.—Basic in this work is the conviction of the authors that the whole is more than the sum of its parts and that in the "group-as-a-whole" lies a means of achieving personal growth, personal rehabilitation and social goals. The book is divided into 4 parts: the social group work method which attempts to indicate the understanding of dynamics of group life and finishes with a discussion of the role of the social group worker as specialist; the second part is devoted to an analysis of the program media and the values of plays, games, dances and arts and crafts; the third part furnishes the records on which most of the work is based and the last part discusses the supervisory and administrative processes. 52-page bibliography.—J. H. Bunsel.

1840. Yoder, H. Walter. (Rockford (Mich.) Congregational Church.) *The locus of responsibility in counseling*. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(6), 39-42.—The ultimate psychological and religious problem is the extent to which each person is ready to assume responsibility for his own life and its relationships. From excerpts of recorded interviews the author seeks to show how a counselor may structure responsibility toward the counselee. If the counselor is to decide only matters in which he is prepared to take the consequences, he will avoid such advice-giving as leaves with others the consequences of action upon that advice.—P. E. Johnson.

1841. Ziskind, Eugene. *How specific is psychotherapy?* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 285-291.—A discussion of what specific factors as well as non-specific factors are present in psychotherapy. Rapport, suggestion and persuasion, ventilation, education, desensitization and rehabilitation were discussed in relation to their specificity or non-specificity in psychotherapy. Author feels that any insight and desensitization are specific and "even specific psychotherapy is always accompanied by non-specific factors." "The specific psychotherapy is yet to be demonstrated."—S. Schpoont.

CHILD GUIDANCE

1842. Anonymous, A. B. C. *Some short term considerations regarding institutional care of mentally sick children*. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 344-348.—The cure of a mentally ill child requires procedures and institutional setting different from those for adults. Few institutions provide this different setting, and are thus not able to take advantage of the possibilities of short term therapy. It is felt that short term psychotherapy is essential with children.—G. S. Speer.

1843. Baudouin, Charles. *Traumatismes et complexes dans les symptômes de l'enfant*. (Trauma and complexes in children's symptoms.) *Psyché*, 1950, 3, 534-545.—18 children's case histories are very briefly reviewed. Each case deals only with simple conflicts. In the analysis of even these simple cases the psychoanalyst needs more than a genetic

approach. The multi-dimensional etiology of "complexes" is needed to fully appraise the case histories.—G. Besnard.

1844. Bettelheim, Bruno. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Love is not enough; the treatment of emotionally disturbed children*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1950. ix, 386 p. \$4.50.—Describes the care of disturbed children at the Orthogenic School; care conceived in a psychoanalytic frame of reference. Basically the school's problem is seen as restoring security to children whose parents have been unable to maintain it. The plan of the book is to discuss the children's everyday activities; to show their therapeutic usefulness and to indicate the kinds of anxieties aroused in different children by particular activities and adults' ways of handling them.—L. J. Stone.

1845. Boyd, Gertrude, & Schwiering, O. C. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) *A survey of child guidance and remedial reading practices*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 494-506.—During 1947-48 a questionnaire survey was made of clinics affiliated with colleges, universities, public schools and independent organizations. Information gathered from 76 clinics is reported covering clinic services offered personnel, types of cases, methods of referral, tests and other techniques employed.—M. Murphy.

1846. Cain, J., & Corriol, J. (Faculté de Médecine, Marseille, France.) *Etude EEG d'un groupe d'enfants déficients rééducables: confrontation des résultats électroencéphalographiques, cliniques et psychotechniques*. (EEG study of a group of deficient reeducatable children: confrontation of electroencephalographic, clinical, and psychometric results.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 103-104.—Abstract.

1847. Dreikurs, Rudolph. *Psychotherapy through child guidance*. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 311-328.—The Adlerian approach to child guidance is described in some detail, and it is indicated that satisfactory changes in behavior are produced in a relatively few interviews by interpreting the dynamics of the situation to both parent and child. It is felt that child guidance implies counseling for the parent as well as therapy for the child.—G. S. Speer.

1848. Hallowitz, Emanuel. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) *Camping for disturbed children*. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 406-422.—A discussion of the experiences of a child-guidance agency in the utilization of a camping program for emotionally disturbed children. A number of values for the disturbed child sent to the camp are indicated. Among these are acquisition of new skills, ego support and upbuilding, freedom from the tensions of the home situation, freedom to establish a psychically healthy relationship with adults other than parents, closer observation with resulting improvement in the therapeutic situation.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1849. Harms, Ernest. *The short-term adjustment clinic of Beth David hospital in New York City*. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 329-343.—This is a description of the history of the development and

operation of a psychological clinic staffed by volunteer personnel. Because the staff is unpaid, the clinic operates only two days a week, and long-term therapy is impossible. Efficient and intensive treatment was felt to replace frequency in most cases, and in most juvenile neurotic cases one visit a week was found to lead to the desired results.—G. S. Speer.

1850. McKeown, James Edward. (*New Mexico Highlands U., Las Vegas.*) The behavior of parents of schizophrenic, neurotic, and normal children. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 175-179.—Statistically significant differences appear among the parents of selected groups of schizophrenics, behavior problems, and normal. Among the schizophrenics, the parents of the same sex show heavy incidence of demanding antagonistic behavior. Among the behavior problems, both parents show a similar heavy incidence of the same type of behavior. Among the parents of normals, encouraging behavior predominates. Encouraging behavior is rare among parents of the schizophrenics and the behavior problems, and demanding-antagonistic behavior is rare among the normals. The samples used in this study conformed rigorously to thirteen criteria of selection.—D. L. Glick.

1851. Marette, Philippe. Prophylaxie mentale dans la banlieue parisienne. (Mental prophylaxis in the suburbs of Paris.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 609-620.—Psychological clinics for school children have been operating in the suburbs of Paris since 1942. After a rather slow start due mainly to apathy and antipathy on the part of educators and parents, the program is performing a real service at the present time. The establishment in the public work of special clinics for retarded children has proven very beneficial. The public is being educated on the value of the clinics and the future seems bright.—G. Besnard.

1852. Ochs, Eleanore. (*Bellevue Psychiatric Hosp., New York.*) Changes in Goodenough drawings associated with changes in social adjustment. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 282-284.—120 child patients with the diagnosis of Primary Behavior Disorder at Rockland State Hospital were given the Goodenough twice; the interval between testing varied from 5 to 36 months. Judgments were made from the patients' hospital chart as to whether or not definite improvement in behavior had occurred during the interval between testings. In general, Goodenough scores tended to increase as adjustment improved; to decrease, as maladjustment continued. Little consistency was found in changes on specific scoring items or in the general quality of the drawing.—L. B. Heathers.

1853. Oliver, Wrenshall A. A state hospital children's unit. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 265-267.—The development and functioning of a state hospital children's psychiatric unit are sketched. Problems of physical facilities, staffing, and in the diagnosis, treatment, and disposition of cases are indicated. The author welcomes communication

from other similar units for the exchange of information and experience.—R. D. Weitz.

1854. Rabinowitz, Eve. (*Children's Service Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y.*) The use of time as structure in a child placement agency. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1950, 26, 514-525.—Indicating the importance of time as a service to the "parent who is able to take responsibility or who can be helped to take responsibility for the placement of his child," Rabinowitz has shown by case history and discussion the importance of the time factor in the ultimate outcome. By providing a period of three months for the beginning period of placement, the parent is able to decide whether he wishes to go through with placement or not. Clearer thinking and more adequate resolution of the client's problem result.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1855. Stone, Lawrence Joseph. (*Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*) Recent developments in diagnostic testing of children. In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 73-98.—Recent advances in child testing are reviewed under the topics of: basic concepts of development and personality, non-projective testing with children, and, projective methods with children. Emphasis is placed upon the need for understanding of normal developmental processes and improved methods of training clinicians.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

(See also abstracts 1382, 1435, 1644, 1658, 1979)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1856. Barahal, George D. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) *Converting a veterans guidance center.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1950. viii, 99 p.—The history and procedures of the Stanford Guidance Center for veterans advisement are described and an analysis presented of 2,894 veteran clients. As veteran enrollment declined, the need for extending the services to non-veterans led to a modified plan including group orientation, a permissive first interview, active client participation in the selection of tests and in obtaining occupational information, the formulation of flexible educational and vocational goals, and little clerical detail. A comparative evaluation of the two methods revealed general client satisfaction with both methods but more positive feeling tones and other evidences in favor of the modified plan.—A. S. Thompson.

1857. Bennett, George K., Seashore, Harold G., & Wesman, Alexander G. *Validation of the Differential Aptitude Tests.* New York: Psychological Corporation, 1948, 1949.—First research report, Sept., 1948, pp. 9, and second research report, Feb., 1949, pp. 9. Distributed as supplements to the *Manual* issued in 1947.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1950, 14, 77.)

1858. Brown, William E. A study of the elements contributing to the successful selection of a job training vocational objective. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949.*

State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 318-324.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

1859. Klugman, Samuel F. (V. A., Philadelphia, Pa.) Spread of vocational interests and general adjustment status. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 108-114.—The records of 108 veterans were used to determine the relationships between the spread of vocational interests as measured by the Kuder Preference Record and age, IQ, education, and Bell Adjustment Inventory. The general results indicated (1) no relationship between spread of vocational interest and general adjustment status; (2) slight tendency for the older, more educated, and more intelligent veterans to have greater spread-of-interest scores. Other detailed results of the relationships between the several variables and the various Kuder categories are included. 21 references.—C. G. Browne.

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1860. Blaisdell, Russell E. Institutional service units movement. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 255-258.—The author feels that the public is not really getting clear insights of our institutions for the insane because of recent reported exploitation. To offset this, an informed citizenry is needed. To this end groups of college undergraduates are taken into the institutions as aids for their summer vacation. They help alleviate the attendant shortage as well as go back to their community and inform them of the true needs of the institution. This program has been successful in Rockland State Hospital and will soon be expanded to other hospitals.—S. Schpoont.

1861. Brussell, James A. (Willard (N. Y.) State Hosp.) M. D. (Master of dice). *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 102-110.—This treatment of Jerome Cardan, based on his own writings and the research of his biographer, Henry Morley, describes this 16th Century physician as not only skillful at dice, but talented in fields ranging from mind-reading and algebra to literature and diagnosis. The author describes his neurotic symptoms, his educational achievements, the oddities of his behavior, and his erratic medical career, and raises the question as to whether he was a scholar and physician or a shrewd schemer and gambler, possibly an intellectual psychopath.—W. A. Winnick.

1862. Chambers, Ralph H. Inspection and rating for mental hospitals. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 250-254.—The new rating program for mental hospitals of the Committee of Psychiatric Standards and Policies is discussed. 172 of 191 state hospitals returned questionnaires. The results show a great lack in hospital personnel on both the professional and sub-professional level.—S. Schpoont.

1863. Clark, Robert A. (Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.), & Burgess, Alex M., Jr. The work of conscientious objectors in state mental hospitals during the second World War. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 128-140.—This is a descrip-

tion of the accomplishments of 4,000 conscientious objectors in 39 hospitals in 19 states. This group is described as well above the average in intelligence, education, and job classification, and possessing a high level of idealistic humanitarianism. Their organization of special courses of instruction under the Mental Hygiene Program of Civilian Public Service is described, as well as some of the publications of this group.—W. A. Winnick.

1864. Dorcus, Roy M., & Shaffer, G. Wilson. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Textbook of abnormal psychology. (4th ed.) Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1950. xvi, 717 p. \$5.00.—The basic organization of the textbook is the same as that used for the 3 previous editions (see 19: 1691). New chapters have been added on disorders due to brain damage, on psychosomatic disorders, and on the history of mental illness. The section on psychotherapy has been rewritten. A glossary has been added and the bibliography expanded to 1200 items.—H. P. David.

1865. Flescher, Joachim. (1160 Fifth Ave., New York 20.) The "discharging function" of electric shock and the anxiety problem. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 277-280.—Induced convulsive seizures discharge destructive energies so that libidinous energies can operate more favorably. Resentment to shock stimulates an aggressive reaction which destroys the effects of shock. Anxiety is an attempt to block the aggressive energies mobilized by danger in a psychic system whereas seizures represent an outlet of aggressive energies thru the motor system.—D. Prager.

1866. Frank, Marjorie H. (American Red Cross, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York.) Volunteers in mental hospitals. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 111-124.—This discussion of volunteers in mental hospitals emphasizes their role in educating communities towards an understanding of mental health and towards an acceptance of patients upon their return, as well as in keeping the community aware of the conditions and operation of the hospital.—W. A. Winnick.

1867. Harrowes, William. Human personality and its minor disorders. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1949. vii, 260 p. \$3.50.—The author was trained in the psychobiological school of Adolph Meyer. The major portion of the book is devoted to a question-and-answer systematic study of the normal human personality. There follow brief descriptions of anxiety states, obsessive-compulsive tension states, hypochondria, neurasthenia, hysteria, and a final chapter on treatment. 49-item bibliography.—D. Prager.

1868. Heldt, Thos. J. (Henry Ford Hosp., Detroit, Mich.) Neuropsychiatry in Michigan (II). A brief review for those attending the 1950 meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 761-770.—Outstanding among the many advancements made in neuropsychiatry by Michigan during the past 7 years, include the progressive improvement in the general care of the

mentally ill in its state and county hospitals and its prisons and correctional institutions; the persistent efforts of medicine and of law to have their increasing agreements in behalf of the mentally ill more favorably reflected in legislation; more liberal fostering by the state of child guidance clinics and facilities for war veterans; and the improved provision for the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching of medical students, physicians and auxiliary personnel.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1869. Lemkau, Paul V. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **Backgrounds for psychiatry.** In *New York Academy of Medicine, Biological foundations of health education*, (see 25: 2038), 45-56.—Mental disease is a culturally defined term. Until recent times, psychiatrists have defined mental health in terms of the absence of symptoms; only recently has it been possible to describe certain positive attributes of mental health. The healthy person's adjustment to life is such that his defenses against the appearance of symptoms are strong and intact. Psychology, by its failure to study "the whole of the working of the normal personality," has missed many research opportunities. Lemkau advocates the institution of "departments of human biology," which would study (1) the variations in man himself, (2) the relationships between human beings, and (3) human ecology. Mental health is concerned not with one factor, but with all the facts of human biology.—*H. H. Strupp.*

1870. Lewis, Nolan D. C. (722 West 168th Street, New York.) **Report of the research program of the New York State Psychiatric Institute for 1947.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 251-268.—Progress report of projects in the Institute's various departments.—*W. A. Winnick.*

1871. Limburg, Charles C. **Patients in mental institutions, 1947.** Washington, D. C.: National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 1950. 113 p. 50¢.—This first census under the direction of the National Institute of Mental Health gives data on admissions, discharges, movement, and status of patients, costs, training of physicians.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1872. McKerracher, D. G. **A new program in the training and employment of ward personnel.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 259-264.—A discussion is presented of how Saskatchewan offset its lack of trained personnel, especially nurses and therapists. A new program was undertaken whereby high school graduates would be trained as both therapist and nurse. A 3-year training program was worked out with emphasis on psychiatry rather than nursing.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1873. Malzberg, Benjamin. (*N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y.*) **Mental disease among Puerto Ricans in New York State.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 207-218.—This report is based upon an analysis of 188 Puerto Rican first admissions to all hospitals in New York State for the treatment of mental disease during one year. "An analysis of some of the characteristics of the Puerto

Rican first admissions shows that they possess a relatively high percentage with subnormal intelligence, that their educational attainments are low, and that they are of relatively low economic status. They do not differ essentially from all first admissions with respect to the intemperate use of alcohol."—*W. A. Winnick.*

1874. Millett, John A. P. **Body, mind, and spirit.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(5), 9-16.—Modern medical practice insists that the human being must be considered as a total entity. The spirit of religious significance of man is evident in his struggle toward integration in the direction of some ideal. The common ground on which science and religion can meet is in promoting a more complete understanding of the causes of unrest and conflict in the lives of human beings, and using their particular approaches to these problems to help men attain a mature conscience or ego ideal. Psychiatry and other social sciences can point to the factors that prevent men from realizing their potentialities and help them achieve mastery over such obstacles. Religion can provide the conviction that the goals of such effort are worth the struggle.—*P. E. Johnson.*

1875. Moran, Lord. (*St. Mary's Hosp., London.*) **Wear and tear.** *Lancet*, 1950, 258, 1099-1101.—Observations, primarily in military settings, of "nervous fatigue" and the "falling threshold of fear" with advancing civilization are reviewed.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

1876. O'Connor, W. A. **Value of the minor symptom in analysis.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 208-212.—Freud's "symptomatic act" is used as the prototype in understanding the "minor symptom" as a symbol. The two primary points made are: "first, that the minor symptom acts as a pointer to underlying conflicts; secondly, that the solitary symptom represents in an abridged or nuclear form the traumatic experience long ago repressed." The symbol referred to here arises out of conversion processes different from those operative in conversion hysteria.—*C. L. Winder.*

1877. Riese, Walther. **La pensée causale en médecine.** (Causal thinking in medicine.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. 92 p. 240 fr.—The beginning of the era of rational medicine coincides with the introduction of causal thinking. Causes are classified according to value, to chronological and spatial order. A given phenomenon is not determined by a single cause, always by a number of conditions. The identity of effect is linked to the identity of the composite of determining factors. Causal order is the sole means available for establishing a given order of phenomena in a unique and irreversible direction. Psychic phenomena submit to the law of causality. After a review of the historical method in medicine, a rational interpretation of the organism and its structural and functional plan, an appendix traces causal thinking in the work of Claude Bernard.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1878. Sherman, Irene C., & Hoffman, Harry R. **Facilities in private mental institutions in the**

United States and territories. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 268-269.—There are 21,956 beds in private hospitals for mental cases in 45 states and 3 territories. In 10 states and territories there are no beds for private care of mental cases. The authors claim that the high cost of such care makes it prohibitive for the moderate income group to seek private care and so are forced to seek treatment in state hospitals.—*S. Schpoont.*

1879. Srb, V. *Psychiatrické léčebny v Československu v letech 1946-1948.* (Psychiatry in Czechoslovakia in 1946-1948.) *Statist. správod.*, 1950, 13, 57-60.—A review with statistics.

1880. Stevens, Harold. *Neuropsychiatry in group practice.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 292-295.—The present trend toward group practice in medicine is discussed in relation to the role of the psychiatrist in such a group. The author feels that this trend will be stepped up, especially since Federal Health Insurance may be on its way and psychiatry should be prepared to meet the challenge. The author also points out that the psychiatrist can effectively reduce the cost of group practice in medicine; also discussed are the benefits the psychiatrist will have in such a practice, as well as those of his colleagues and patients and his as well as the psychologist's role in mental hygiene.—*R. D. Weitz.*

1881. Terhune, William B. (New Canaan, Conn.) *Physiological psychiatry.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 106, 241-249.—Author feels that all mental illnesses must have a physical basis; although he recognizes environmental causation, "nevertheless the entire concept of consciousness is a purely theoretical explanation of fundamentally organic processes taking place in the brain." Reviews the history of how we are getting closer to a physiological interpretation of the basis of psychosis, as well as psychoneurosis. 49-item bibliography.—*S. Schpoont.*

1882. Zilboorg, Gregory. *Clinical variants of moral values.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 744-747.—Due to the wide range of meaning of popularized scientific terminology or "catchwords" as the author refers to them, scientific attitude in psychiatry has begun to show signs of considerable confusion in dealing with the problems of moral values. The sense of guilt is not always pathological and it is important in every case to make a differential diagnosis of this sense of guilt. In the pathological sense of guilt, the intent, even unconscious, and the deed are equated and the person reacts to the unconscious intent as if it were an already accomplished misdeed. This pathological reaction should not be equated with the sense of guilt which is related only to accomplished deeds and with the preventive sense of guilt which characterizes the healthy reaction of conscience.—*D. E. Walton.*

(See also abstracts 1371, 1435)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1883. Arthur, Grace. *The relative difficulty of various tests for sixty feeble-minded individuals.*

J. clin. Psychol., 1950, 3, 276-279.—Sixty "simple aments" were given the Binet and the Arthur I. The performance of the group on the two tests and on each sub-test of the Arthur is described. In this generally retarded group, without special handicaps or disabilities, there tends to be little difference between verbal and non-verbal abilities.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1884. Delay, Jean; Pichot, P., & Sicot, L. (Faculty of Medicine, Paris, France.) *Le traitement de certains troubles du comportement chez les débiles mentaux par le chlorhydrate de méthylamphétamine.* (Treatment of certain behavior disorders in the mentally deficient by means of chlorhydrate of methylamphetamine.) *Enfance*, 1949, 2, 277-288.—25 institutionalized defective girls aged 8 to 20 years, with behavior disorders, e.g. psychomotor instability, epileptoid tendencies, aggressivity were given 5 milligrams of methylamphetamine twice daily for 15 days. Results for the 25 cases are reported in tabular form in before and after terms. In resumé this treatment presents an interest in character disorders of the mentally deficient. It acts especially on aggressivity. Its action is all the more efficacious as the intelligence quotient is higher, and as the behavior of the subject is the more unfavorable.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1885. Steiniger, Fritz. *Über die Häufigkeit von Hasenschartenträgern in Hilfs- und Normalschulen.* (About the frequency of children with hare-lips in special and normal schools.) *Z. menschl. Vererb.-Konstit. Lehre*, 1949, 29, 393-399.—There are no causal genetic connections between hare-lip and mental deficiency. If in the statistics of about 326,000 grade-school and approximately 80,000 special class students the percentage of hare-lips was more than 3 times as high (exactly 3.4 times) among special school pupils than among normal pupils the reason will be that in past centuries hare-lipped persons had very bad chances for marriage because of the disfigurement of their faces, and, therefore, had to marry more frequently into feeble-minded families.—*P. L. Krieger.*

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1886. Alexander, Franz. *Institute of Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) Emotional maturity.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(2), 49-54.—The mature person is one who is able to use his energies in a productive way by expending them for the sake of others. This requires security for only a person free from inner conflicts, anxiety or confusion, is able to turn his interest outward. To have this peace of mind a person must be flexible enough to adjust his internal needs to changing external conditions. The complexities of modern life make the adaptive functions of the ego more and more difficult. "The aim of psychoanalysis is to increase the effectiveness of the conscious ego by replacing automatic adaptations and repressions with conscious control and flexible adjustments to changing conditions of modern life."—*P. E. Johnson.*

1887. Allen, Frederick H. (Philadelphia (Pa.) Child Guidance Clinic.) Aggression in relation to emotional development, normal and pathological. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 353-362.—Although at present aggression carried with it an unpleasant connotation, actually it is a part of the normal emotional make-up of the individual. As the process of dealing with environment develops, the child meets with frustrating situations which the author views as "an essential factor in a child's awakening and bears an integral relation to the organization of his aggressive action and feeling." Out of these experiences some negative aggressions will develop. However, with proper preparation and freedom to develop more positive values in aggression will be developed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1888. [Anon.] Autobiographical sketch of a heterosexual transvestist. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 45-53.—Autobiographical case history.

1889. Ausubel, David P. (4211 Highland Avenue, Brooklyn 24, N. Y.) The psychopathology and treatment of drug addiction in relation to the mental hygiene movement. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 219-250.—It is the author's thesis that the occurrence of drug addiction depends "... on its unique adjustive value in a specific type of personality disorder, namely, the 'inadequate psychopath'." Incapable of achieving satisfaction from the achievement of adult goals, the inadequate psychopath is preoccupied with a search for satisfaction from short-term goals, a requirement which drug-addiction easily meets. The anxiety neurotic, does not usually become an addict, since the incessant striving for real ego-aggrandizement accomplishment of the latter easily breaks through the primitive type of satisfaction afforded by the opiates.—W. A. Winnick.

1890. Berg, Charles. A less usual case of coitus interruptus. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 167-169.—A childless wife, 38 years old, married 14 years, was troubled with nervous deterioration resulting in a total inability to work. Able to have multiple orgasms even with a sheath (adopted because a cervical cap was found injurious) which proved unsatisfactory, coitus interruptus has been used for several years. Evidently this procedure was not too satisfactory since the frequency of intercourse dropped from 3-4 times a week to once in two months. Her instability dated from that time. With a resumption of more frequent coitus, using some contraceptive more acceptable to the husband, she should regain her health.—C. R. Adams.

1891. Bergler, Edmund. Frigidity in the female—misconceptions and facts. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 16-21.—After distinguishing eight types of frigidity ranging from vaginal anesthesia to pseudo-frigidity rooted in ignorance, the psychoanalyst-author defines frigidity as "a neurotic symptom and sign denoting the inability of a woman to experience vaginal orgasm during intercourse." Some nine misconceptions are examined to illustrate the claim that in frigidity a "neurotic symptom is involved,

and nothing else" and that, other than psychoanalysis, "every other form of therapy is a waste of time."—C. R. Adams.

1892. Bierer, Joshua, & van Someren, G. A. (Runwell Hosp., Eng.) Stilboestrol in out-patient treatment of sexual offenders; a case report. *Brit. med. J.*, 1950, 1(4659), 935-936.—A 33-year old schizoid is described as having locked himself away, using a ladder to enter the window of his room and as having not worked for 15 years. The reason he gave was that he did not want to give in to a strong compulsion to rape women and children. After failure of other forms of treatment, oral stilboestrol was administered with result that his hypersexual impulse and therewith his compulsion to rape disappeared. Resocialization through therapeutic social clubs was then possible. The patient has regained his ability to mix with both sexes after 15 years of seclusion.—F. C. Sumner.

1893. Brown, Charles T. (Fitzsimmons General Hosp., Denver, Colo.) Morphine withdrawal. Report of a case. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 328-331.—The case report illustrates the use of Methadon in the treatment of morphine addiction. Withdrawal symptoms were greatly diminished. The discussion emphasizes that "addiction to narcotics is indicative of a basic personality disorder." Success of treatment and rehabilitation is dependent on psychotherapy, supervision, and guidance appropriate to the needs of the patient.—W. Fleeson.

1894. Brown, M. A. Alcoholic profiles on the Minnesota Multiphasic. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 266-269.—The MMPI was given to 120 consecutive non-psychotic admissions to a state hospital; 80 chronic alcoholics, 20 neurotics, and 20 psychopaths. The profiles of the alcoholics were given to 3 raters to classify as neurotic or psychopathic; on 13 records the raters did not agree; 13 others, classed as neurotic by 2 raters and as "cannot say" by a third rater, were grouped with the neurotic records. The per cent frequencies of the 3 highest scores for each S on the MMPI were found for the various groups. The profiles of alcoholics classed as neurotic were more like the profiles of the neurotics than like those of the other alcoholics. Alcoholics classed as psychopaths were more like the psychopaths than like the other alcoholic group. It is possible that alcoholics with neurotic profiles may be more amenable to treatment than alcoholics with psychopathic profiles.—L. B. Heathers.

1895. Fein, Leah Gold. Rorschach signs of homosexuality in male college students. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 248-253.—Rorschachs were given to 43 young male college students. 9 of these, whose average age was 19, had participated in homosexual activities and were diagnosed as homosexuals; 10, whose median age was 19, asked help because of inadequacy feelings and were diagnosed as anxiety neurotics; 24, whose median age was 17, were "normals" selected at random from a larger group of student volunteers. The average number of

responses of the first group was greater than that of the other 2 groups. The per cent frequencies of various possible homosexual signs based on content analysis were computed for the 3 groups. The differences between the 3 groups are discussed; frequently a sign appears non-diagnostic of homosexuality unless it occurs relatively frequently in a given record.—*L. B. Heathers.*

1896. Gross, Alfred A. The homosexual in society. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(3), 38-45.—The social problem is that of a minority group and a criminal group who live in fear of public exposure. The self-intellectual awareness of consequences is not a sufficient deterrent. Society must concern itself with a study of the individual offender and his treatment with a view to a better adjustment in free society. The pastor is obligated to be intelligent concerning the problem and its ramifications. If he is unable or unwilling to deal with the problem he is expected to assist the troubled individual to find expert assistance. He is under obligation to relieve the guilt feelings of those who approach him and restore their self-respect.—*C. A. Sullivan.*

1897. Hanson, D. A. Aggression in nature and society. (I). *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 151-155.—Aggression is related to the biological background of animals; the nature of aggression found in animal groups is discussed; and some genetic, physiological and psychological factors that modify the form and character of aggression are considered. "... although human society depends... on language and culture, the actions of individuals composing a society nevertheless often are determined by immediate physical and physiological events."—*C. L. Winder.*

1898. Harding, D. W. Aggression in nature and society. (III). *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 161-165.—Aggression has both positive and negative aspects when viewed as to its social worth. Self-assertion and defining of self are continuous with aggression. Aggression is contingent on obstruction to satisfaction or threat to existing satisfaction. The capacity for aggressive behavior is inborn but this does not imply that the predisposition to use of the capacity is inborn. The "socially developed person" will always feel regret (and possibly "anguish of mind") after engaging in aggressive behavior. Sometimes aggression is necessary; aggression should only be resorted to when the value protected will "allow us to tolerate the consequent regret." Our revulsion at atrocities is in large part a result of the lack of guilt on the part of those committing the prohibited acts.—*C. L. Winder.*

1899. Hemphill, R. E., & Stuart, J. P. (Bristol Mental Hosp., Eng.) Simulated amnesia for identity treated by electrically induced epilepsy. *Brit. med. J.*, 1949, 1(4612), 938-940.—A case is described in which electrically induced epilepsy was employed to establish identity in the patient who feigned amnesia for his name and the total period of his life. The authors are of the opinion that induced epilepsy is likely to be of value only in the case of simulated

inability to remember identity, that the usual procedures should be employed in true conditions of psychogenic amnesia. Induced epilepsy is valueless in restoring truth in any other kind of lie (except perhaps hysterical mutism, deafness, or blindness) because it uses a neural phenomenon which makes the patient able to identify himself correctly before he is capable of remembering external events and sorting them out.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1900. Hiltner, Seward. Shyness in counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(2), 19-24.—In dealing with the shy person, the pastor should be concerned with individual growth. One basic error is in assuming that participation in activities is necessarily a positive sign of growth. Shyness plays a functional role in a person's life and the pastor can be effective by understanding what shyness may mean to the individual. By genuine interest and an attempt to understand, the way for further contacts can be cleared. A presentation of a pre-counseling contact reveals the effectiveness of the consideration of counseling successes and failures as a means of gaining insight for the pastor.—*C. A. Sullivan.*

1901. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) A case of paedophilia (legally rape) cured by psychoanalysis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 235-276.—A forgotten traumatic episode at age 6-7 yrs. led to a fear of female pubic hair and adult sexual behavior only with female children with hairless pubes. Criminality is basically a psychic disease amenable to psychotherapy.—*D. Prager.*

1902. Lindberg, Bengt J. Psycho-infantilism. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1950, Suppl. 61, 126 p.—Psychoinfantilism is a persistence in the adult of mental qualities typical of the child, i.e., helplessness, uncertainty, and desire for guidance and authority. The psycho-infantile are highly amenable to the influence of others and often become strongly attached to their spiritual guardians, generally mother or father. The 30 cases discussed differ considerably from one another. Home factors are of greatest importance in causing psycho-infantilism. 7 of the 30 cases showed physical anomalies. The psycho-infantile person is especially apt to break down when he has to make a decision. Psycho-infantilism is not a disease or a diagnosis but a form of mental weakness or an attitude. 39 references.—*D. Prager.*

1903. Loewenstein, J. Disorders of erection. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 35-40.—In temporary impotence, the lack of erection is almost always due to psychological reasons. After excluding organic disorders, two major types of impotence can be identified: primordial and temporary. The latter arises from a conflict leading to inhibitions, the first from a masturbation-complex based on the belief that masturbation deters from normal sexual activity or leads to failures in coitus. Other complexes may also be present. Even in the aged male many cases of impotence are psychological, and "war impotence" in the soldier is due to prolonged continence.—*C. R. Adams.*

1904. Loewenstein, J. Disorders of erection. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 92-97.—In the psychological treatment of impotence, "persuasion and analysis are the mainstays of a systematic psychotherapy . . . all other methods are not of much value." Suggestion permeates psychotherapy but hypnosis rarely helps. Treatment of the patient should begin with encouragement, "and with soothing explanations about the nature of his weakness." A detailed case history should be obtained and real reasons for failure found. After disclosing the conflict, intercourse heretofore forbidden may be resumed, particularly if the cooperation of the female can be assured.—C. R. Adams.

1905. Lussheimer, Paul. Responsibility and its relation to personality problems. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(4), 16-22.—An unbalanced sense of responsibility is a very important diagnostic symptom. A person who has an exaggerated sense of responsibility is likely to be compensating for a hidden egotism or guilt feeling, due perhaps to pampering as a child and denial of real affection from his parents. A person with impairment of responsibility may be troubled with deep pessimism or hostility. In pastoral guidance work it is important in a case of lowered responsibility to consider whether the person is unwilling or unable to accept responsibility. Also it is well to study the over-responsible person to see what are the dynamic factors in his compulsive drive for leadership.—P. E. Johnson.

1906. Manschot, W. A. A case of progeronanism (progeria of Gilford.) *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 158-164.—This case was first described by Schippers in 1916. On postmortem examination the anterior pituitary was deficient in eosinophilic cells. Progeronanism should be regarded as a particular form of pituitary dwarfism combined with inadequate development of tissue derived from the mesenchyme. 14 references.—D. Prager.

1907. May, Rollo. Toward an understanding of anxiety. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(2), 25-31; 1(3), 46-49.—"Anxiety is a reaction to a threat to the existence of one's self as a human being or to the values that one identifies with that existence." Both neurotic and creative anxiety arise from the gap between expectations and reality. In neurotic anxiety one feels trapped by such threats and unable either to escape or resolve the distress. In creative anxiety one faces the situation resourcefully and actively works out solutions in useful and productive ways. Religion is an important resource in facing anxiety by confidence in values that are stronger than the threats.—P. E. Johnson.

1908. Menninger, William C., Schade, Howard C., & Foster, Lloyd E. Adultery. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1950, 1(7), 24-29.—This is a transcript of a radio program sponsored by the Protestant Radio Commission and the Federal Council of Churches over the American Broadcasting Company in 1949. Following a play on the problem of adultery, the three persons listed above discuss the psychiatric and pastoral approach, indicating the need not to con-

demn but to understand personality backgrounds, to accomplish forgiveness and help the couple to give their marriage a new foundation of moral soundness and mutual trust.—P. E. Johnson.

1909. Nyhus, Gunnar. (U. Oslo, Norway.) A follow-up study of 30 cases of lues congenita praecox from 2 to 19 years after treatment with acetarsol. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 122-139.—One of the 30 had positive spinal serology. The others were healthy except for 2 who had been exposed to traumatic brain injury at birth and had spastic paraplegia of the lower extremities. 4 cases showed Hutchinson teeth. None showed skull changes. 16 had normal IQ. 8 were backward. 5 were feeble-minded and there was one idiot. Psychic defects were present in the majority of parents of psychically retarded children. Acetarsol is as effective as other antisyphilitic agents in the treatment of congenital syphilis in infants. 19 references.—D. Prager.

1910. Pillay, A. P. (Whiteaway Bldg., Bombay 1, India.) Common-sense therapy of male sex disorders. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1950, 4, 19-22.—Asserting that over 80% of male sex disorders "can be cured, or the condition considerably eased, by common sense therapy," this sexologist feels that psychologists, urologists, and endocrinologists know very little about treating sexual disorders. After citing several of his cases, he urges that general practitioners be trained in "common sense sexology."—C. R. Adams.

1911. Rickles, N. K. Exhibitionism. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1950. 198 p. \$5.00.—Exhibitionism is defined as ". . . the act of exposing the male sex organ. It may be accepted as normal or abnormal, depending on circumstances." It is here considered as a compulsive, pathological condition when the behavior is an end in itself. The historical and cultural background of the phenomenon is discussed and subsequent chapters present statistics, definitions, and classifications. Other chapters deal with the mothers of exhibitionists, the compulsive character of the exhibitionist, testing, treatment, etc. 57 references.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1912. Schneider, Kurt. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Die psychopathischen Persönlichkeiten. (Psychopathic personalities.) Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1950. viii, 150 p. \$1.35.—The director of Heidelberg's psychiatric and neurological clinic surveys and evaluates concepts and classifications of psychopathic personalities, which he regards as those abnormal trends causing the subject, society, or both, to suffer. Flexible categories, recognizing the role of the life history, are preferred. Psychopathy, like all other illness, is viewed as somatic. Questioning the term "neurosis," the writer favors "abnormal reactions to experience." The text is predominantly descriptive, therapy being considered largely an individual problem.—R. Tyson.

1913. Seliger, Robert V. (2030 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.) Present-day status of medical psychological aspects of alcoholism. *Psychiat.*

Quart. Suppl., 1948, 22, 7-23.—Physiological changes and neuropsychiatric disorders produced by alcoholism are listed. The psychodynamics producing alcoholism are given as: escape from painful life situations, from oneself, or from incurable physical illness; evidence of neurosis, psychosis, feeble-mindedness, psychopathic personality or some epileptic condition; a result of heavy social drinking, habit, time, body changes and strains of life.—W. A. Winnick.

1914. Ström-Olsen, Rolf. (*Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.*) Enuresis in adults and abnormality of sleep. *Lancet*, 1950, 259, 133-135.—"Of 28 adults suffering from nocturnal enuresis 25 gave a history of excessively heavy and prolonged sleep with difficulty in waking up." The patients appeared to be free of other neurotic symptoms. Response to amphetamine was in general favorable. The possible implication of hypothalamic areas is briefly discussed.—A. C. Hoffman.

1915. Turquet, P. M. Aggression in nature and society. (II). *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 156-160.—Aggressive behavior occurs in its earliest form in the child-mother relationship and so adult interpersonal relations are liable to show this pattern. A second situation in which aggression occurs is in the setting of frustration. Behavior patterns which are aggressive in nature are related to the conditions prevalent in complex societies. Social roles are various; this demonstrates the possibility of rational choice of roles to be fostered. Early experiences in which aggressive behavior is not permitted toward the appropriate objects underlie later tendencies to localize 'out-groups' as objects for aggressive behavior.—C. L. Winder.

1916. Van Emde Boas, C. (*Stationweg 80, Amsterdam-Z, Holland.*) Group therapy of anorgastic women. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1950, 4, 1-6.—Of four forms of psychiatric group therapy (activity, psychodrama, interaction, and interview) employed with anorgastic Amsterdam women, 20 to 30 years old, that of interview group therapy utilizing a "therapeutic dialogue" was found most effective. In 48 therapeutic sessions of 45 minutes each, with 20 women attending, six wives after an average attendance of 14 sessions "obtained vaginal orgasmability." It is the therapist's belief that the factor conducive to recovery is the "We-formation, the atmosphere of being accepted into a group of fellow sufferers. . . ."—C. R. Adams.

1917. Watts, G. Stuart. Sex problems of soldiers on service. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 169-171.—In his work as a war chaplain, many soldiers eagerly sought information about sex. Very few of these men had received any knowledge from their parents or responsible adults. Many of the neurotics were victims of maternal "smother love." Environmental factors (lowered vitality, disease, and dosing with atabrin) minimized sex drive, so the problem of "men without women" was not acute. Both solitary and mutual masturbation were infrequent. The greatest step forward in preventing sex problems is to

provide "scientific sex education during the first five years of life. . . ."—C. R. Adams.

(See also abstracts 1585, 1643)

SPEECH DISORDERS

1918. Beasley, Willis C., & Rosenwasser, Harry. Determining factors in composing and analyzing speech-hearing tests. Part I: The influence of frequency composition of the speech sounds on the articulation curves as related to pattern of hearing loss. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1950, 60, 658-679.—The Beasley Differential Speech-Hearing Test is composed of 2 lists designated as LF (words made up of vowels and consonants showing the greatest reduction in articulation when frequencies below—and the least when frequencies above—1500 cycles are eliminated) and as HF (just the reverse). Comparisons of audiometric results and speech-hearing curves show no significant difference in LF and HF articulation curves in subjects (200; 50 intensively studied) having normal pure-tone audiograms, and displacement of the curves approximately proportional to the average amount of hearing loss for pure tones in subjects (about 500) with impaired hearing.—A. C. Hoffman.

1919. Gaines, Frances Perlowski (*Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.*), & Wepman, Joseph M. Has your child a cleft palate. Springfield, Ill.: State of Illinois, 1949. 48 p.—This manual is written primarily for parents of a cleft palate child. The condition is described and specific suggestions are made concerning both the operative and post-operative aspects of handling the problem. Sections are devoted to speech reeducation, educational and psychological considerations as well as to dental and cosmetic factors.—J. Matthews.

1920. Silverman, S. Richard. Use of speech tests for evaluation of clinical procedures. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1950, 51, 786-797.—Speech-hearing tests and their characteristics are reviewed.—A. C. Hoffman.

1921. Stein, Leopold. The emotional background of stammering. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 189-193.—Many of the symptoms observed in ". . . a stammer follow each other in the reverse order in which they appear in infantile speech development." Parental attitudes common in the history of stammerers are (1) rejection, (2) deprivation, (3) over-protection, and (4) exploitation. A frequent basic dynamic is a "homosexuality of an infantile narcissistic kind, usually strongly suppressed. . . ." The role of hostility and following anxiety symptoms are understood in terms of this basic condition.—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstract 2009)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1922. Berman, H. J., & Hunt, D. H. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Criminal law and psychiatry: the Soviet solution. *Stanford Law Rev.*, 1950, 2,

635-663.—A historical survey of the developing interrelation between criminal law and psychiatry is presented and the contemporary situation analyzed. "The chief lesson and challenge of Soviet law . . . lies . . . in the effort to educate the lawyers and the doctors as to their joint responsibilities toward the ill offenders." However, "the role of punishment has been enhanced, that of treatment reduced," the whole tendency being "away from individualization of disposition on a medical-psychiatric basis, and toward an increasing extension of the categories of 'responsibles.'"—*I. D. London.*

1923. Burrell, David M. 'Wilful and wanton misconduct': an essay in legal semantics. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1950, 7, 253-269.—The author discusses the meaning of negligence and misconduct. These are judgments of past events and cannot be legally defined. This "concept of wilful and wanton misconduct is too nebulous to be employed as a technique for making prediction." Dealing with people who are incapable of being normally cautious must include the psychiatric concept that they are sick and in need of curative treatment, not vindictiveness.—*H. R. Myklebust.*

1924. Coltharp, Ralph W., & Weber, George H. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) The Kansas Boys' Industrial School treatment program. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 102-107.—Aspects of treatment at the Kansas Boys' Industrial School, staff education, agency relationships, and the application of available clinical services are surveyed. A case history illustrates some of the approaches described in the paper. Several research projects have been organized, coordination with other agencies is being improved, and a program of staff selection and training has been initiated.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1925. Eckenrode, C. J. (National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.) Their achievement is delinquency. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 554-560.—The Stanford Achievement Test was administered to 345 boys admitted as juvenile delinquents. The average age was 16.5 years, claimed school attendance 8th grade; average Stanford Achievement Test age equivalent was 10.5 years, and grade equivalent was low 6th. Median IQ on U. S. Public Health Service Classification Test, a performance test, was 97. Approximately 90% of the boys disliked school.—*M. Murphy.*

1926. Foster, A. W. The treatment of sex offenders. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1947, 1, 77-79.—This former judge believes that a substantial percentage of sex offenders can be treated successfully. Under Victorian law, females cannot commit sex offences. Male offenders may be fined, imprisoned, flogged, or, in the case of rape, hanged. Since punishment as such does not remedy the abnormality nearly always found in offenders, certain legal reforms are proposed including a requirement that all convicted offenders be examined by a special psychiatric clinic attached to the courts.—*C. R. Adams.*

1927. Fuchs, Edmund F., & Chyatte, Conrad. (Adj. Gen'l.'s Office, U. S. A., Washington, D.C.) On the intelligence of soldier-criminals. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 753-755.—On the basis of the Army General Classification Test, the army prisoner population is drawn more proportionately from the lower intelligence groups.—*V. M. Stark.*

1928. Gillen, J. L. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Parole prediction in Wisconsin. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1950, 34, 407-414.—A review of parole prediction in Wisconsin and elsewhere together with suggestions and a discussion of the possible difficulties if an attempt was made to implement the suggestions.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

1929. Grassberger, Roland. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Psychologie des Strafverfahrens. (The psychology of criminal procedure.) Vienna: Springer, 1950. vi, 336 p. \$4.50.—The main purpose of criminal investigation is getting facts. Part I of the book concerns itself with perception, including sensory processes, physiological limitations, and the effects of human motives on perception. Part II deals with the interrogation procedure, which centers about how to get the accused to talk. The question of the use of expert witnesses is discussed. Part III is concerned with criminal investigation, including interrogating the complainants, examining the crime scene, presentation of evidence, and trial and re-trial.—*R. J. Corsini.*

1930. Haines, William H., & Esser, Robert A. (Criminal Court, Cook County, Chicago, Ill.) Case history of Ruth Steinhagen. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 737-743.—The authors present the case history, including social background, results of psychological and physical examinations, diagnosis and disposition of a 19-year-old girl who attempted to take the life of a prominent baseball player.—*D. E. Walton.*

1931. Harlan, Howard. (Birmingham-Southern Coll., Ala.) Five hundred homicides. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 736-752.—Analysis of 500 criminal homicides attempts to discover regularities and patterns in race and sex categories in this type of personal violence.—*V. M. Stark.*

1932. Hartung, Frank E. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) White-collar offenses in the wholesale meat industry in Detroit. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 25-34.—Criminological theory is deficient because a large category of known criminal offenses is excluded from study, namely, those offenses committed for a firm by the firm or its agents in the conduct of its business. Violations of OPA regulations are criminal offenses, even though they may have been handled in civil proceedings, because "civil" and "criminal" sanctions are not analytically distinguishable. Wilfulness is not essential to the offenses under consideration. Other persons are necessarily directly party to the commission of these offenses, which makes them of greater importance to the community than the usual offenses involving larceny.—*D. L. Glick.*

1933. Henderson, David K. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Reflections on criminal conduct and its treatment. *Brit. med. J.*, 1950, 1(4674), 311-315.—Psychotic states, mental deficiency, psychopathic states, and psychoneuroses are considered as etiological factors in criminal conduct and the following remedial measures are suggested: (1) good psychiatric clinics; (2) a well-qualified medical and nursing personnel; (3) an efficient after-care organization; (4) discharge to be determined on the basis of social stability; (5) a special colony establishment under psychiatric control for psychopathic states; (6) a judiciary imbued with a remedial outlook; (7) modesty on the part of the psychiatrist in relation to his ability to attain cures in the case of individuals who are so grossly and seriously involved.—F. C. Sumner.

1934. Inbau, Fred E. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Some avoidable lie-detector mistakes. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 791-795.—The factors which generally account for lie-detector errors and inconclusive test results are attributable to the incompetence of the examiner or the unfitness of the subject.—V. M. Stark.

1935. Katz, Elias. (U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, San Pedro, Calif.) Some characteristics of 100 Naval General Court-Martial prisoners admitted to a Navy Disciplinary Barracks in January and February 1949. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 111-120.—Information obtained of 100 Navy General Court-Martial prisoners through a four page partially verified admission summary, a psychiatrist's diagnostic impression, and the Cornell Selectee Index are summarized. The χ^2 test indicates there is a very significant tendency for "absence" offenders to desire discharge and "felony" offenders to desire restoration to duty. One-third of the group admitted being "chronic alcoholics." Inability to make good school adjustments, broken homes, lack of wholesome recreational interests, inadequate life plans, unwholesome personality patterns were true for more than half the group. The intelligence of the group approximates normal.—R. J. Corsini.

1936. Leonard, Charles W. (Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles.) Relationship of the correctional institution to community agencies from the viewpoint of the institution. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 121-127.—Youth correctional schools are often unjustly regarded as "social garbage cans." Boys in correctional schools need treatment both in the institution and outside. The community social agencies must assist in the problem of helping the returning youth to adjust to his home environment and to change the environment for the child so that it will be suitable. The main problem in correctional institutions is treatment, not punishment. Judges and district attorneys wrongfully have the power of decisions that clinicians should have in deciding the future of a delinquent.—R. J. Corsini.

1937. Mihanovich, Clement S. (St. Louis U., Mo.) Principles of juvenile delinquency. Milwaukee, Wis.: Bruce, 1950. xi, 138 p. \$2.00.—

Juvenile delinquency is a grave and ever-increasing social problem, which presents a general challenge. Delinquency is difficult to define. Theories of etiology of delinquency currently favor social causation. However, in accepting social causation we must not make the error of denying free will. The best approach to the control of delinquency lies in a multi-factor approach. Preventive programs, concentrating on the home and family, the church, and the school are called for. This volume is based on Christian principles, and has a strong moralistic philosophical approach.—R. J. Corsini.

1938. Pollak, Otto. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Criminological Research Bulletin, New Series, No. 1. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 40, 701-728.—An enumeration of items of current criminological research is offered. The projects are grouped under the following headings: (1) criminal statistics, (2) causation, (3) police organization, (4) detection, (5) law, procedure and administration of justice, (6) penal-treatment, and (7) miscellaneous.—V. M. Stark.

1939. Ranan, Joseph E., & Davies, W. L. (Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet.) The use of the Kuder tests in the selection and placement of inmate teachers in the Statesville schools. *J. correctional Educ.*, 1950, 2, 109-110.—The Kuder Preference Test is used at the Illinois State Penitentiary in the selection of prospective inmate teachers in order to help decide what courses they should teach. The average scores of 10 grammar school inmate teachers showed scores over the median in persuasive, artistic, social service, and literary. 5 instructors in mathematics showed higher than average scores in clerical, literary, and mathematics. 6 English instructors were high in persuasive, social service, and literary. 4 language instructors were high in persuasive, social service, and literary. Elementary teachers should not have high focalization of interest. These tests with other methods, can help in establishing a comprehensive picture of the instructor's ability.—R. J. Corsini.

1940. Reinemann, John Otto. (Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.) Fifty years of the juvenile court movement in the United States. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 391-399.—A brief review of the developments in the juvenile courts of this country since 1899 when the first of such courts was established. At the present time it is estimated that about 3000 juvenile courts exist in the U. S. Their roles in combatting juvenile delinquency and improving the lot of the delinquent child are discussed.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1941. Sutherland, Edwin H. The diffusion of sexual psychopath laws. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 142-148.—The diffusion of sexual psychopath laws has followed this course: a community is thrown into panic by a few serious sex crimes, which are given nation-wide publicity; the community acts in an agitated manner, and all sorts of proposals are made; a committee is then appointed to study the facts and to make recommendations. The com-

mittee recommends a sexual psychopath law as the scientific procedure for control of sex crime. This recommendation is consistent with the trend toward treatment policies in criminal justice in preference to policies of punishment.—D. L. Glick.

1942. Wilber, George L. (U. Omaha, Neb.) **The scientific adequacy of criminological concepts.** *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 165-174.—Criteria of adequacy of criminological concepts (precision of definition, universal application, causation and prediction, theoretical significance) applied to the juristic conception of crime, white-collar crime, and antisocial behavior and violation of conduct norms. "In conclusion, one factor stands in sharp relief, namely, the inadequacy of the traditional concept of 'crime' for scientific research."—B. R. Fisher.

1943. Williams, James N. (U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, San Pedro, Calif.) **The individual in confinement.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 687-693.—Presented here is a composite picture of the naval offender based on records of 100 men confined in disciplinary barracks. All of the men had serious emotional difficulties, 3 were psychotic. The "average" prisoner was 23, had had difficulties in adjusting since childhood. Many had been juvenile delinquents. Most of the men projected their difficulties onto others and rebelled against authority. Treatment was difficult both because of the nature of the men's problems and lack of therapists but limited successes are reported with some individuals. The value of confinement without psychiatric treatment is questioned.—W. Fleeson.

(See also abstract 1558)

PSYCHOSES

1944. Campbell, John D. (490 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.) **Mild manic-depressive psychosis, depressive type: psychiatric and clinical significance.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 206-236.—200 cases of mild manic-depressive psychosis are reviewed to show how frequently this disorder is confused with psychoneurosis and to point out that "psychoanalytic theories have been erroneously applied to a condition which is probably constitutional and physiochemical in origin."—N. H. Pronko.

1945. Davis, John Eisele. **Modern dynamics of rehabilitation for the psychotic patient.** *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1950, 34, 423-437.—Davis describes the methods used in stimulating the mental patient into an activity program as part of his rehabilitation. Most stress was placed upon play and competition in sports without emphasis on vocational goals. This the author feels may have provided indirect motivation at least for the patients' recognition of latent capacities that could be used in the vocational pursuits when motivation for employment began to appear. The value of this approval with mentally ill patients is pointed up by several case reports and the discussion.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1946. Eitinger, L. **A follow-up study of patients discharged from Rønnevik Mental Hospital during the period 1938-1941 (215 treated and 232 nontreated cases).** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1950, 25, 33-60.—Of 447 cardiazol or pentozol convulsive therapy patients 88.3% answered questionnaires 7 to 10 years later. Permanent pure remissions were 16% higher in treated than in non-treated cases. Socially recovered cases with mental defect were 10% higher in treated than in non-treated cases. The incidence of permanent relapses is practically the same in treated and non-treated cases. 16 references.—D. Prager.

1947. Freeman, Harry, & Elmadjian, Fred. (Worcester (Mass.) Foundation for Experimental Biology.) **Carbohydrate and lymphoid studies in schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 660-667.—This paper deals with a series of investigations concerning certain phases of carbohydrate metabolism in schizophrenic patients and normal controls that indicate: (1) there is a reduction of tolerance to glucose in this psychosis; (2) the response of the adrenal cortex to stimulation by the ingestion of glucose is generally deficient as exemplified by measurements of various blood and urinary variables known to be pertinent to adreno-cortical activation. Illustrative graphs and tables are presented. 19 references.—D. Walton.

1948. Hasché, Erwin. **Die Senkungsreaktion als Quantitative Messmethode.** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1950, 25, 61-66.—Sedimentation rate of the erythrocytes is independent of fibrinogen rate of the plasma in psychiatric diseases. If the sedimentation rate is 20 mm or less, one must use a 3 hr. period and multiply by 0.46. If the sedimentation rate is over 20 mm, a one hour period may be used and multiplied by 1.61. The deviation is then $\pm 20\%$ and the maximum deviation is about $\pm 40\%$.—D. Prager.

1949. Karlan, Samuel C., & Patti, Peter N. (39-15 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.) **Art productions indicating aggression toward one's mother.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 44-51.—"A case of paranoid schizophrenia with obsessive and compulsive features is presented. In his art productions, the patient showed marked aggressive trends toward women; and his symptomatology demonstrated fears of hurting his mother. It is believed that he carried out his aggression toward his mother in his art work and thereby obtained some amelioration of his symptoms and of his mental condition."—W. A. Winnick.

1950. Malzberg, Benjamin. (Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y.) **A statistical study of first admissions with involuntional psychoses to hospitals for mental disease in New York State.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 141-155.—The increase in the prevalence of first admissions with involuntional psychoses is especially marked since 1930. This group is now exceeded in frequency of first admissions only by dementia praecox, psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis, and senile psychoses. A survey of 1394 first admissions with involuntional

psychoses from 1946 to 1947 showed: age between 50 and 60; higher relative rates among females; a lower percentage with subnormal intelligence; higher percentages with paranoid characteristics and anxiety traits; more prevalence among unmarried than married persons and more among rural than urban populations; a low percentage of intemperate drinkers, fewer Negroes, and more foreign whites than the corresponding quotas.—W. A. Winnick.

1951. Martin, M. G. (Saskatchewan Hosp., North Battleford, Can.) A practical treatment program for a mental hospital "back" ward. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 758-760.—62 patients on a mental hospital "back" ward were treated by electroshock and by manipulation of the attitudes in their environment. At least 25 patients showed more cooperation and better self care and an improved control of activity. The ward staff responded with enthusiasm and revealed an understanding of mental hospital patients. The author feels that it is possible to eliminate the "back" ward idea by providing appropriate attention.—D. E. Walton.

1952. Niles, Charles E. (Hudson River State Hosp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) The rehabilitation of schizophrenic cases in family care. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 269-276.—"This paper was written to show the importance of the family care program in the rehabilitation of patients. Family care was not used solely as a means of getting patients out of the hospital but as a medium for their return to the community. Several homes, particularly the ones suitable to this program, were described. Figures showing the number placed, the number who went on convalescent care and were later discharged were given. Finally some illustrative case records were cited."—W. A. Winnick.

1953. O'Neill, M. M. (Shenley Hosp., Herts, Eng.) Radiography in a mental hospital. *Radiogr., Lond.*, 1950, 16, 32-33.—Work done in the X-ray department of a mental hospital falls mainly into (1) checking up on the physical condition of patients on entering hospital, especially for assessing the fitness for electric convulsion therapy; (2) checking for fractures, particularly after convulsive therapy or after epileptic seizure; (3) locating of swallowed foreign bodies.—F. C. Sumner.

1954. Pearson, John S. (V.A. Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.) Prediction of the response of schizophrenic patients to electro-convulsive therapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 285-287.—Pre-treatment MMPI records of 29 male schizophrenic patients were analyzed with respect to psychiatrists' estimates of the patients' responses to electric shock therapy. Three signs were found which enabled better than chance prediction of response. These signs indicate a poor response when the score on the depression scale lies above 84 or below 55, when the score on the schizophrenia scale lies above 84, and when the total number of scales with T scores of 80 or above is greater than three. A cross validation group of 15 cases yielded the same results as the original sample.

When all three of the signs are positive, electric shock is contraindicated.—L. B. Heathers.

1955. Pincus, Gregory, & Hoagland, Hudson. Adrenal cortical responses to stress in normal men and in those with personality disorders. Part I. Some stress responses in normal and psychotic subjects. Part II. Analysis of the pituitary-adrenal mechanism in man. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 641-659.—Six indices of adrenal cortical activation are compared in groups of normal male subjects and schizophrenic male patients having been subjected to a variety of stresses. The data indicate a highly significant failure of normal adrenal stress responses in the schizophrenic group as compared with the control group. The failure of the adrenal cortex to respond to adreno-corticotrophin was not corrected by a dietary supplement rich in proteins and vitamins. Psychoneurotic patients in contrast to schizophrenics respond in a normal fashion to injected adrenocorticotrophin. The authors discuss their findings in relation to the etiology of schizophrenia. 35-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

1956. Pious, William L. Obsessive-compulsive symptoms in an incipient schizophrenic. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 327-351.—"The literature concerning the relation of obsessional symptoms to schizophrenia is briefly reviewed. Material is reported from the psychoanalytic treatment of a patient which demonstrates the restitutional nature of such obsessional symptoms. A working hypothesis is offered about the psychotic process which permits some tentative formulations about psychotherapeutic procedure."—N. H. Pronko.

1957. Rosen, John M. The survival function of schizophrenia. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 81-91.—One aspect of the schizophrenic process is that termed the "mirage principle": the function of the imagination is to provide the patient with those things that are necessary to the continuation of life. "Only if you believe that the schizophrenic is again an infant will you be able to understand the life and death meaning of the deprivations he magically replaces. . . ." Details from a case history are presented.—W. A. Varvel.

1958. Tsai, Shih Yuan; Bennett, Alene; May, Lawrence G., & Gregory, Raymond L. (U. Texas Sch. Med., Galveston.) Effect of insulin hypoglycemia on eosinophiles and lymphocytes of psychotics. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1950, 74, 782-784.—Biochemical study of 8 schizophrenic patients currently undergoing insulin shock treatment showed a "uniform and significant decrease in both eosinophiles and lymphocytes" only in the hypoglycemic state. Clinical status and age of the patient as well as insulin dosage were not related to this drop. It is suggested that adrenocortical activation in insulin hypoglycemia rests upon the liberation of adrenalin from the adrenal medulla thereby stimulating the anterior pituitary.—L. A. Pennington.

1959. Wauck, Le Roy A. (Chicago (Ill.) State Hosp.) Schizophrenia and the MMPI. *J. clin.*

Psychol., 1950, 3, 279-282.—The MMPI was administered to 80 clinically diagnosed schizophrenics. Results indicate that the Sc scale taken by itself is not an adequate or valid diagnostic tool. Attempts at diagnosis by profile analysis were also relatively without value because of the large individual variation. It is possible that part of this failure may be a function of current inadequate medical diagnoses. A comprehensive item analysis of the Sc scale itself proved to be non-discriminatory. An item analysis of the other scales tended to portray a fairly valid cluster of pre-psychotic personality traits and attitudes. It is felt that in clinical practice, the MMPI, taken by itself, cannot be considered as a valid tool in diagnosing schizophrenia."—L. B. Heathers.

1960. White, R. B. (U. Texas Med. Branch, Galveston.), Gilliland, R. M., & Ewalt, J. R. Sodium amytal as a causative factor in some cases of prolonged insulin coma. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 245-250.—"The widespread use of both barbiturates and insulin in psychiatric care implies frequent contemporaneous administration of the two drugs. Evidence suggests that additional care should be exercised when this combination of medications is employed."—N. H. Pronko.

1961. Young, Reginald J. (Binghamton (N. Y.) State Hosp.) The Rorschach diagnosis and interpretation of involuntional melancholia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 748-749.—From a group of 13 cases of involuntional melancholia, showing a typical symptomatology, that were selected for study, Rorschach findings and various clinical indications are discussed. The author points to the Rorschach as a valuable aid in the differential diagnosis of mental disease.—D. E. Walton.

(See also abstracts 1804, 1850)

PSYCHONEUROSES

1962. Anderson, Camilla M. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Saints, sinners, and psychiatry. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1950. ix, 206 p. \$2.95.—A dynamics of human behavior is presented in simple, non-psychiatric terms. Through numerous case histories and discussion, the thesis is developed that neurosis develops when the individual compulsively lives out the image that he has of himself. This self-image involves false assumptions about oneself. Therapy attempts to unshackle the individual from neurosis through a clarification of his basic assumptions.—N. H. Pronko.

1963. Cleghorn, R. A., & Graham, B. F. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Studies of adrenal cortical activity in psychoneurotic subjects. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 668-672.—The use of a cumulation index of adrenal cortical activity in estimating adreno-cortical activity after (1) small doses of adreno-corticotrophin in anxiety states, (2) injection of saline and venipuncture, (3) controlled thermal pain, and (4) electroconvulsive therapy is described. In all these experiments the data indicate activation

of the adrenal cortex. The findings further suggest that the greater the patient's anxiety and tenseness, the greater the activation of the adrenal cortex by the test situation.—R. D. Weitz.

1964. Kurland, Albert A., Goldsmith Harry, & Sprol, Samuel J. (817 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.) Psychoneurotic veterans in industry. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 152-160.—A study of 100 unselected cases of psychoneurotic veterans in industry showed little resurgence of neuroses traceable to employment conditions. When this did occur, it was possible to work out a satisfactory liaison between management, worker and clinic, providing management was sympathetic. Comparative study of non-psychoneurotically disabled and neurotic veterans shows that the latter experience greater difficulties in industry.—N. H. Pronko.

1965. Lechat, Fernand. Névrose et religiosité. (Neurosis and religiosity.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1950, 14, 90-105.—Religiosity is here treated as a universal psycho-affective phenomenon following common psychological evolutionary phases: syncretic-analytic-synthetic; affective-intellectual; philo-ontogenetic; sound-morbid. A distinction is made between unevolved and morbid or neurotic religiosity. In neurosis, religiosity is a result, not a cause. Analytic attack only arouses severe resistance. Analysis is not a doctrine, but a technique; the analyst's beliefs play no part; he exercises only a beneficent neutrality. During analysis sound religiosity is unshakable; the morbid manifestation, like any other symptom, may disappear or be beneficially channeled.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1966. Malmö, Robert B., Shagass, Charles, & Davis, John F. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) A method for investigation of somatic response mechanisms in psychoneurosis. *Science*, 1950, 112, 325-328.—The technique and measurement conditions, involve electromyographic response from right forearm extensor muscles to a 1,000 cycle tone 3 seconds in duration at approximately 80 db. above threshold, subjects under induced tension (pressing bulb in right hand) being instructed to relax and disregard the stimulus. The technique reliably discriminated between 10 psychiatric patients and 10 matched "normal" control individuals on a number of characteristics of the electromyographic responses. Neuropsychiatric interpretations of the findings are offered.—B. R. Fisher.

1967. Perls, Fredrick S. The anthropology of neurosis. *Complex*, 1950, No. 2, 19-27.—Perls considers organismic self-regulation as "the process by which the healthy organism brings to the forefront of awareness its dominant needs as they arise," and asserts that in neurosis, adaptation and self-regulation have broken down. He reviews the steps of evolution leading to modern man's adaptation. One of the recent acquisitions of mankind is the development of neurosis as a means of adaptation. In dealing with neurosis, the medical psychologist has three criteria: (1) the health of the body; (2) the progress of the patient toward self-help; (3) the

elasticity of the figure/background formation.—*H. H. Strupp.*

1968. Sperling, Melitta. (Brooklyn (N. Y.) Jewish Hosp.) Mucous colitis associated with phobias. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 318-326.—The psychoanalysis of a 12-year-old boy is reported to show the relationship between diarrhea and an anxiety hysteria (phobia) which is related to an oedipal conflict.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1969. Sperling, Otto E. The interpretation of the trauma as a command. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1950, 19, 352-370.—A conflict between love and hatred, transferred from the oedipus complex to society, is used to explain war neuroses and civilian traumatic neuroses after accidents and stress situations. The trauma is interpreted on a regressive animistic level as a command.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1970. Woodside, Moya. (Sutton Emergency Hosp., Surrey, Eng.) Orgasm capacity among two hundred English working-class wives. *Marriage Hyg.*, 1948, 1, 134-137.—Two hundred husbands, half in a neurosis hospital, half in a general hospital, and their wives were separately interviewed. In the "neurotic" group of wives 37% said they always achieved an orgasm, 15% said orgasm was "doubtful or never." For the "general" (control) wives the figures respectively were 30% and 5%. Fear of pregnancy, doubts about or dislikes for contraceptives, ill-health, fatigue and worry, military factors and lack of privacy, and menstrual dysfunction were among the factors correlated with lack of orgasm.—*C. R. Adams.*

(See also abstract 1475)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

1971. Brooks, Jack E. The humped nose. *Ariz. med. J.*, 1950, 7(3), 39-45.—Types of humped noses are pictured before and after rhinoplasty. Favorable personality transformations are reported as resulting from the correction of this frequent physical defect according to the author's practice.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1972. Ellis, Robert W., & Brown, Gladys G. (Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Tex.) The nature of Rorschach responses from pulmonary tuberculosis patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 298-300.—The Rorschach was given to 26 female Ss hospitalized for pulmonary tuberculosis. Half the group were improving in health; half, declining further. The two groups were equated for age, intelligence, duration of illness, and duration of time in the hospital. "The hypotheses that mental and emotional factors are related to the cure of tuberculosis is substantiated. Declining tuberculosis patients differ from recovering patients by significantly lower productivity and creativity, less emotional contact with the environment, constricted interests and organizational activity, less conventionality of thinking, and rejections of stimulus material as these psychological processes are measured by the Rorschach test."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1973. Grashchenkov, N. I. Uslovno-reflektornyj mekhanizm nevrogennoi gipertonii. (The conditioned reflex mechanism of neurogenous hypertonia.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1949, 35, 561-565.—Case histories of patients, suffering from emotionally aggravated high blood pressure, are reported and discussed in terms of Pavlovian concepts.—*I. D. London.*

1974. Haselkorn, Florence, & Bellak, Leopold. (Comm. for Care of Jew. Tuberculous, New York.) A multiple-service approach to cardiac patients. *Soc. Caswk*, 1950, 31, 292-298.—The multi-discipline approach to the individual patient is based on the recognition of the inter-dependence of the emotional and physical processes.—*V. M. Stark.*

1975. McCartney, James L. Psychiatry in general practice. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 91-106.—The author discusses the psychosomatic concept by relating some of the physiological and pathological changes which occur as the result of psychological states. He indicates the scope of the problem in general practice and goes on to describe symptomatically some of the more common psychiatric entities. Mention is made of the psychological characteristics and stresses commonly found in people suffering from various bodily complaints.—*W. Fleeson.*

1976. Melzer, Ernst. (U. Freiburg Brg., Germany.) Experimental-psychologische Untersuchungen an Lungentuberkulosen mit Hilfe des Rorschach-Tests. (Experimental-psychological examinations of lung tuberculous patients with the Rorschach test.) *Psychol. Rdschau*, 1949, 1, 103-111.—In a great majority of patients mental changes can be detected objectively, especially in the region of affects. The pre-morbid personality is changed by the chronic tuberculosis in the line of an increasing "extratensivity." We are dealing with disturbances of the mental harmony, the balance between introverted and extratensive tendencies of our mental life.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1977. Osborne, R. Travis, & Sanders, Wilma B. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Rorschach characteristics of duodenal ulcer patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 258-262.—15 P.L.16 male veterans were given the Rorschach; the disability in 13 of these was diagnosed as duodenal ulcer; in 2, as a functional gastrointestinal disorder. The group's average age was about 29, average Wechsler IQ about 93; few had any senior high school training; pre-service occupational level was not high. The Rorschach findings support current hypotheses regarding the personality structure of the ulcer patient. "The subjects seem to behave on the emotional level as children, while intellectually showing strong self-assertive and ambitious tendencies suggesting unrealistic ambition and drive which are far beyond the subjects' creative abilities."—*L. B. Heathers.*

1978. Ross, George L., & Brown, Thelma E. (VA Hosp., Fort Thomas, Ky.) The psychosomatic concept in working clothes. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 680-685.—The authors point out that the integrative effort intrinsic in the psychosomatic

concept is defective in application as found in rehabilitative centers. The defects in integration are apparent in 2 ways: (1) in the too-frequent ignoring of important psychological aspects, and (2) in the loose organization of staff operations. The Fort Thomas Veterans Administration staff submits its interpretation of the psychosomatic concept in action through its three-step process: (1) the integrated diagnostic study, (2) controlled planning, (3) therapy and follow-through. A psychosomatic summary is presented to illustrate the three working steps in the integration of the diagnostic, planning and treatment services.—R. D. Weils.

1979. Scheibel, Arnold B. (Brooke General Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) Treatment of bronchial asthma with psychotherapy; report of a case. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 557-561.—The patient was a 10 year old boy with history of severe asthma for 8 years. Other symptoms were irritability, seclusiveness, negativism and poor school work. After 13 weekly interviews for both mother and child there was complete remission from asthmatic attacks and general improvement in the boy's behavior and adjustment in school and at home as well as in family relationships generally.—W. Fleeson.

1980. Smith, Lloyd F. (134 S. Myrtle, Monrovia, Calif.) A psychological approach to the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. *Ariz. med. J.*, 1950, 7(6), 25-31.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy are often a symptom, emotional in origin, due to the subconscious rebellion against pregnancy and to the subconscious desire for an abortion. Cure is usually easily effected by psychological treatment, whose intent is the release of emotional tension, not necessarily the convincing of the patient. 2 simple methods are presented: (1) conversation with patient explaining the psychoanalytic principles of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy; (2) conversation with patient in which the latter is allowed to talk out her reactions to pregnancy.—F. C. Sumner.

1981. Williams, Howard. (Menninger School of Psychiatry, Topeka, Kans.) Coronary occlusion in relation to ambitious strivings. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 108-110.—A case history is given of a man referred for anginal attacks with recent episodes of anxiety, depression, and irritability. Reference is made to the "coronary artery occlusion personality profile" described by Dunbar, in which the patient is torn by conflict between his ambitious strivings, which are largely unconscious, and his extreme discomfort as he is about to succeed in his ambitions.—W. A. Varvel.

1982. Zaidens, Sadie H. (333 W. 56 St., New York 19.) Three cases illustrative of emotional factors in dermatology: psoriasis, infectious eczematoid dermatitis, and chronic eczema of the hands. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1950, 37, 221-234.—The skin lesions symbolically express specific psychological mechanisms. In the psoriasis case the skin expressed corporal punishment, exhibitionism, and shame. In the eczematoid dermatitis case, the skin lesions

related to a fear of being buried and trampled in mud. In the hand dermatitis case, the lesions may have represented a form of praying in a religious woman rejected by family and fiancé and ejected from her job.—D. Prager.

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1983. Aird, R. B., & Adams, J. L. (U. California Med. Sch., San Francisco.) The localizing value and significance of minor differences of homologous tracings as shown in serial, electroencephalographic studies. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 103.—Abstract.

1984. Austt, E. Garcia, Jr., Torrents, E., & Fournier, J. C. M. The electroencephalogram in Cushing's syndrome. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 103.—Abstract.

1985. Barker, Wayne; Burgwin, Susan, & Simons, Donald J. Studies in epilepsy; the significance of "spontaneous" abnormalities in brain wave patterns as observed during interview with epileptic patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 187-205.—Brain wave patterns of epileptics were studied during ordinary interview as compared with interview under sodium amylal while the patients were provoked to recall "forgotten" experiences of their lives. Abnormal brain wave patterns were found in some cases to be related to past conflict situations.—N. H. Pronko.

1986. Buchan, T. W. Convulsions in childhood; an epidemiological note on their association with epilepsy, eclampsia, and stillbirth. *Brit. med. J.*, 1950, 1(4669), 22-23.—Correlations are reported as significantly high in England between deaths from infantile convulsions, those from eclampsia, and those from stillbirths for the period 1932-1946.—F. C. Sumner.

1987. Cobb, Wm., & Hill, Denis. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) Periodic EEG abnormality in cases of sub-acute encephalitis. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 104-105.—Abstract.

1988. Cordier, J., De Wulf, A., Louis-Bar, D., Radermecker, J., Segers, J., & Segers, G. Etudes cliniques sur l'épilepsie-myoclonie. (Clinical studies of myoclonic epilepsy.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 233-282.—The history of recognition of the existence of spasm outside of the aura of an epileptic crisis is traced from Pritchard (1822) onwards, preliminary to the presentation of 10 cases of myoclonic spasms. Five of these cases are designated as myoclonic epilepsy and are distinguished on the basis of the semeiology of the motor disorders from the classic epilepsies, and from infantile encephalites. While in progressive myoclonic epilepsy the spasms are often global, symmetrical, displacing themselves from one part to the other of the body, the spasms of the encephalopathies and of the diverse neuropsychiatric affections are more monotonous, more asymmetrical, more constantly localized in the same muscular group.—F. C. Sumner.

1989. Davidoff, Leo M. (*Beth Israel Hosp., New York*), & Epstein, Bernard S. *The abnormal pneumoencephalogram*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1950. 506 p. \$15.00.—This companion volume to the normal encephalogram (see 21: 1748) completes the authors' presentation of this diagnostic procedure. There is a short chapter on technique followed by one on the pathology of brain tumors. Sixteen chapters are devoted to tumors of the brain according to the area involved. The organization of each is such that the clinical picture and the literature is reviewed before presentation of the plain roentgenograms and the pneumoencephalograms. Brief case histories with other laboratory data, including EEG, are often included. The second half of the book deals with non-neoplastic tumors, lesions and CNS disease. Profusely illustrated, bibliography, index.—C. E. Henry.
1990. de Lange, Cornelia. On serious birth injuries of the brain after normal delivery à terme. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 179-191.—Two further cases are reported confirming the author's opinion that a normal delivery at full term does not preclude serious intracranial birth injuries.—D. Prager.
1991. Frantz, K. E. (*Birmingham V. A. Hosp., Van Nuys, Calif.*) Amnesia for left limbs and loss of interest and attention in left fields of vision. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 240-244.—A neoplasm located on the border between the parietal and occipital lobes is related to the patient's loss of interest and attention in the left homonymous fields and in the left half of his body, which condition progressed to left homonymous hemianopsia, stupor, and death.—N. H. Pronko.
1992. Geddes, David. A preliminary report on the effect of drinking in twenty-five cases of epilepsy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 787.—25 adult epileptic patients who admitted regular drinking were chosen at random in the seizure clinic of the New Haven Hospital Psychiatric Dispensary. The study suggests that in the majority of the patients examined, alcohol had little or no effect upon the frequency or severity of their seizures.—R. D. Weits.
1993. Hughes, Estella M. (*Kalamazoo (Mich.) State Hosp.*) A study of the results of treatment and parole adjustments of 712 neurosyphilitic patients admitted to Kalamazoo State Hospital from 1926 to 1939. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1948, 22, 87-101.—"The tentative conclusions of this study are as follows: (1) Malaria . . . seemed to be an effective treatment. (2) Dependence upon chemotherapy . . . raised the expectation that cases so treated here would give more satisfactory results than actually were obtained. (3) In this study, at least, the supplementing of malarial treatment with chemotherapy did not seem to increase the chances for eventual parole or satisfactory parole-adjustment. (4) There is some evidence pointing to the conclusion that combined therapy may be more hazardous than malaria used alone. (5) Age appeared to affect the outcome of treatment. (6) The outcome of cases can be explained partially in terms of physical conditions as well as in terms of treatment."—W. A. Winnick.
1994. Hyslop, George H. Seizures, head injuries and litigants. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 112, 251-254.—Abstract and discussion.
1995. Jersild, Torben. (*University Clinic, Copenhagen, Denmark*) Congenital spastic paralysis treated with parpanit. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 51-56.—A brief account of the chemistry, pharmacology, and mode of action of Parpanit is given. 3 of 4 cases of Little's disease had extrapyramidal disturbances as well as spasticity and those 3 responded well to Parpanit treatment. But the one case with spasticity alone was not affected. Parpanit is a supplement rather than substitute for other forms of treatment of Little's disease. 7 references.—D. Prager.
1996. Kwalwasser, Simon; Monroe, Russell R., & Neander, John F. Lung abscess as a complication of electroshock therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1950, 106, 750-754.—From a total of 2,562 cases treated by electroshock therapy during an 8-year period, 25 cases of lung abscess were discovered concurrently with or shortly after treatment. Although definite etiological factors could not be ascertained, elderly disturbed patients seemed more prone to develop abscess than others.—D. E. Walton.
1997. Lennox, Wm. G., & Davis, Jean. (*Harvard U. Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) Clinical correlates of fast and of slow spike and wave electroencephalograms. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 108.—Abstract.
1998. Little, Samuel C. (*Med. Coll. of Alabama, Birmingham*) The use of electroencephalography in clinical medicine. *J. med. Ass. St. Ala.*, 1950, 19, 231-237.—The normal electroencephalogram; its variations during types of mental activity; abnormal electroencephalograms as seen in localized brain diseases, vascular lesions, brain tumors, traumatic conditions, psychiatric conditions and particularly in epilepsy, are illustrated.—F. C. Sumner.
1999. McCullough, Milton W. (*Columbus (O.) State Hosp.*) Wechsler-Bellevue changes following prefrontal lobotomy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 270-273.—21 post-lobotomy patients were given several tests, including the Wechsler, Form I, 3 times: pre-operatively, and during the second and eighth post-operative week. This report is based on 10 of the 21 patients, those of the 21 "capable of sustained attention and application requisite to performance on an 'intelligence test'." The pre-operative and the second post-operative scores on the Wechsler were compared. Vocabulary, Information, and Similarities were found most resistant to change; Digit-Span, Picture Arrangement, and Block Design improved; consequently the MDI decreased. Total IQ's did not improve significantly. In general, for the group, the rank order of performance on the various subtests was similar on the two administrations of the test.—L. B. Heathers.

2000. Melin, Karl-Axel. (Kronprinsessan Lovisa's Children's Hosp., Stockholm, Sweden.) Photic stimulation as an aid in electroencephalography; a report of three cases. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1950, 39, 148-157.—Many normal subjects respond to intermittent light impulses at certain frequencies with synchronous brain rhythms. Some epileptics will be subjected to seizure discharges in the EEG at certain light frequencies and others will have clinical seizures. 7 references.—D. Prager.

2001. Mozziconacci, —, Lefèbvre, J., & Lerique-Koechlin, A. (Hôpital des Enfants Malades, Paris, France.) L'électroencéphalogramme dans les "convulsions de l'enfance." (The electroencephalogram in the "convulsions of infancy.") *J. clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 2, 110-111.—Abstract.

2002. Petrie, Asenath. Personality changes after pre-frontal leucotomy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1949, 22, 200-201.—Personality changes studied are summarized by the sub-titles: (1) Intellectual changes, (2) Neuroticism, (3) Diminished introversion, and (4) General. The population consists of twenty patients studied at post-operation intervals of 3 and 9 months. This report is of the 9 month follow-up. There are some changes in characteristics as indicated by changes in results of the 9 month follow-up in comparison with the 3 month study. (See 24: 278.)—C. L. Winder.

2003. Radermecker, J. (156 Ave. Van Ryswyck, Anvers, Belgium.) Aspects électroencéphalographiques dans trois cas d'encéphalite subaiguë. (Electroencephalographic aspects in three cases of sub-acute encephalitis.) *Acta neurol. psychiat. Belg.*, 1949, 49, 222-232.—Clinical, histopathological and electroencephalographic aspects of 3 cases of subacute encephalitis are reported. Conclusions are to the effect that the minute EEG observations of American and English authors are confirmed; that the importance of the dysrhythmia and of the alteration of traces is clearly in relation with the gravity of the clinical picture, the patient who survives presenting undoubtedly the least altered traces; that the EEG's appear therefore to have, in encephalitis, at once a diagnostic and prognostic value.—F. C. Sumner.

2004. Record, R. G., & McKeown, Thomas. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Congenital malformations of the central nervous system; maternal reproductive history and familial incidence. *Brit. J. soc. Med.*, 1950, 4, 26-50.—Information obtained by home visits in the case of 742 mothers of 755 malformations of the central nervous system is compared with that obtained from 742 mothers of 757 births not resulting in malformations. The results are as to the reproductive histories of the mothers: (a) no difference as to menstruation between the two groups of mothers; (b) mothers giving birth to nervous system malformations average a little older than women of other group at time of marriage; (c) abortion rate, still-birth rate are higher in the mothers giving birth to nervous system malformations; (d) no difference between the two groups as to lactation; (e) no

difference as to fertility. The familial incidence of malformation of the central nervous system is greater in families of children with nervous system malformation.—F. C. Sumner.

2005. Richter, Richard B. (U. Chicago Clinics, Ill.) Late cortical cerebellar atrophy; a form of hereditary cerebellar ataxia. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.*, 1950, 2, 1-29.—A study of 3 patients with parenchymatous cortical cerebellar atrophy in a family in which 15 cases of the disease appeared through 3 consecutive generations. The data show that this disease is "a primary heredo-familial degeneration. Whether there are also acquired forms of this pathological entity must be left open."—S. L. Halperin.

2006. Teuber, Hans-Lukas. (New York U.) Neuropsychology. In Harris, R. E., et al., *Recent advances in diagnostic psychological testing*, (see 25: 1789), 30-52.—Recent tests are surveyed which deal with functions alleged to reside in the occipital lobes, temporal lobes, parietal lobes and frontal lobes. It is suggested that at the present stage of our knowledge the assumption of regional specificity is only a guiding hypothesis. "The coalescence of psychology and neurology is not an achievement, but a goal." 78-item bibliography.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

2007. Broida, Daniel C., Izard, Carroll E., & Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) Thematic Apperception reactions of crippled children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 243-248.—"A modified form of the Symonds Picture-Story Test was administered to thirty crippled children in a preliminary investigation of the usefulness of the instrument in psychological diagnosis of orthopedically handicapped children. The study was also undertaken to ascertain the psycho-dynamics involved in three groups of crippled children which deviated from one another insofar as the presence of feelings of fear is concerned. . . . Of major importance is the finding that the presence of feelings of fear is coupled with an evidenced desire to experience social participation. It is also to be observed that crippled children who participate in group social activities experience significant guilt feelings."—L. B. Heathers.

2008. Curry, E. Thayer. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) An analysis of hearing loss patterns in a rural Illinois school system. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1950, 29, 357-359.—Incidence data (by grade, sex, and type) of hearing loss in a rural school system are presented.—A. C. Hoffman.

2009. Dahl, Loraine Anson. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Public school audiometry: principles and methods. Danville, Ill.: Interstate, 1949. 290 p. \$3.00.—Part I is concerned with factors to be considered in a hearing conservation program. The incidence of hearing loss is discussed together with certain socioeconomic problems of the hard of hearing child. Part II is devoted to methods of creating active interest in the conservation of hearing. Part III

describes specific techniques and principles of audiometry including both group and individual testing. 11 appendices include numerous charts, forms, schedules and other materials of value to a public school audiometrist. 144-item bibliography; 83 supplementary references.—*J. Matthews.*

2010. Duckat, Walter. Blind children look at us. *Today's Hlth*, 1950, 28(4), 40-41; 60-61.—Students at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind were asked to express their views on a number of significant problems. The outlook of the blind children was found to be dominated by buoyancy and the optimism of youth.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

2011. Elton, Frederic C. (N. Y. State Dept. of Educ., Albany.) Personality factors in vocational rehabilitation. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1950, 34, 373-384.—The author stresses the significance of the individual's personality in the preparation of the disabled for a vocational future. He points out that the limitations introduced by the physical inability to perform certain activities are far less important in vocational adjustment than the personality factors such as interests, attitudes, motivation and others.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

2012. Kavruck, Samuel. The construction of written tests in the selection of corrective therapists. *J. phys. ment. Rehabil.*, 1950, 4(1), 12-15; 31.—"At the present time the Veterans Administration is in the process of developing an assembled type of written examination for the selection of Corrective Therapists in Veterans Administration establishments." The procedure described is typical of test construction procedures.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

2013. Kransdorf, Morris, Fishman, Sidney, & Lifton, Walter. A study of amputee acceptance of prosthetic devices. *J. phys. ment. Rehabil.*, 1950, 4(1), 17-19.—"This paper is concerned with an appraisal of the role of the psychological factors in the adjustment of ten subjects to the use of a new hook." Report of research accomplished as a joint effort of the Research Division, College of Engineering, New York University, and the Veterans Administration, under contract to the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs and the National Research Council.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

2014. Lewis, Donald K. Rehabilitation of the preschool deaf child. *Laryngoscope*, St Louis, 1950, 60, 564-576.—The diagnosis and etiology of hearing loss in the preschool child, means of estimating residual hearing, methods of parental education, and remedial measures are discussed.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

(See also abstracts 1549, 1551)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2015. Lefèvre, Lucien. Le professeur psychologue. (The psychological teacher.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. vii, 142 p. 200 fr.—

In the new progressive school, the teacher uses psychological methods through information furnished by tests and character study as the foundation of his observations. He considers pupils' aptitudes and levels of intelligence, finding that better knowledge of children results in better cooperation with parents. Homogeneous grouping brings into play the interests of children, thereby improving their orientation. The main topics discussed include the spirit of progressive methods of teaching, crises of development, the personality of 11 and 12-year-olds, mental and psychological age, and general conditions of work.—*G. E. Bird.*

2016. Mutchler, Clarence Rollin. An evaluation according to generally accepted modern educational theory of the methods used in selected elementary schools of reporting pupil progress to parents and guardians. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 219-224.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2017. Stewart, Maxwell S. Prejudice in textbooks. *Publ. Affairs Pamphl.*, 1950, No. 160. 31 p.—315 textbooks were examined including U. S. and world histories, geographies, civics and citizenship texts, textbooks on modern problems, general social studies, biology, reading and literature. The findings revealed that with very few exceptions texts and courses of study were free of international bias toward any group in the American population, but there were rather frequent tendencies toward perpetuating antagonisms current in the American scene due largely to careless wording. Many of the deficiencies in dealing with such factors as the dignity and worth of the individual and civil liberties as well as the larger problems concerned with minority groups of all categories are discussed. Methods of dealing with these matters to the end of improving and better serving the needs are indicated. Bibliography.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

2018. Wilt, Miriam Elizabeth. A study of teacher awareness of listening as a factor in elementary education. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 229-233.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

(See also abstract 1649)

SCHOOL LEARNING

2019. Anan'ev, B. G., & Popova, A. N. Nekotorye psikhologicheskie voprosy bukvarnogo perioda pervonachal'nogo obucheniia gramote. (Some psychological questions on the alphabetical period of primary training in reading and writing.) *Izv. Akad. pedagog. Nauk RSFSR*, 1950, No. 26, 3-24.—Learning to write and recognize letters and words has a semantic aspect, whose neglect in the process of learning leads to difficulties. The "whole method" of presentation is inadequate by itself, and it is necessary to help the child to analyze parts of letters and words. Learning to write and recognize letters and words is an analytico-synthetic process in which

the sensory-motor and thought processes coexist in unity.—I. D. London.

2020. Anderson, Kenneth E. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) A frontal attack on the basic problem in evaluation: the achievement of the objectives of instruction in specific areas. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 163-174.—Data were obtained from 56 secondary schools in an attempt to determine the present status of science teaching in Minnesota, and to identify the factors related to successful science instruction. In the several analyses performed student intelligence and pre-test knowledge in either chemistry or biology were held constant. In both subjects teacher preparation and laboratory work were important in student achievement.—G. G. Thompson.

2021. Ash, Phillip. The relative effectiveness of massed versus spaced film presentation. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1949. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 312-317.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2022. Blanchard, B. Everard. (Erskine Coll., Due West, S. C.) Recent investigations of social learning. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 507-515.—Fifteen studies published from Feb., 1947 to Jan., 1949 and the social implications related to the learning process based on them are reviewed. It is well within the province of the teacher to be concerned with individual and group social problems and to acquire the skills necessary to meeting them.—M. Murphy.

2023. Dolch, Edward William. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Teaching primary reading. (2nd ed.) Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Press, 1950. vii, 458 p. \$3.00.—The teaching of reading as projected against the background of total behavioral development is highlighted in this revised edition. Although all of the original topics are given expanded and enriched treatment, specifically new material is found in an added chapter on the use of the basic reader, and one devoted to remedial reading in primary grades. Short bibliography of recent books on reading, alphabetical and topical lists of the first 1000 words for children's reading, descriptions of supplementary reading materials devised by the author.—R. C. Strassburger.

2024. Ewers, Dorothea W. F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Relations between auditory abilities and reading abilities; a problem in psychometrics. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 239-262.—Correlations were computed between the scores of 140 high school students on two reading tests (Iowa Silent Reading, and Gray's Oral Reading) and scores on 25 group tests of auditory ability (developed by Karlin). With few exceptions the obtained correlation coefficients were positive but low. The results of this study are interpreted against the background of the 9 primary auditory abilities isolated by Karlin in a previous study. One of the highest correlations (.70) was obtained between the Iowa Test and pitch discrimination for tones of short impulse—inability to detect very short stimuli may interfere in the process

of learning to read. Many other correlations are discussed.—G. G. Thompson.

2025. Fay, Leo C. (State Teachers Coll., Cortland, N. Y.) The relationship between specific reading skills and selected areas of sixth grade achievement. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 541-547.—Five specific reading skills were measured. Pupils in the highest third in each skill were classified as superior readers; those in the lowest third, as inferior readers. Achievement of these groups in arithmetic, social studies, and science were then compared with chronological and mental age controlled. In arithmetic achievement no difference was found between superior and inferior readers. Superior readers in 4 of the 5 specific skills had significantly superior achievement in social studies; and superior readers in 2 specific skills were superior in science achievement.—M. Murphy.

2026. Furst, Edward J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Effect of the organization of learning experiences upon the organization of learning outcomes. I. Study of the problem by means of correlation analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 215-228.—"Coefficients of correlation among twenty-seven achievement tests were obtained early in the eleventh grade and again at the close of the twelfth on two groups of students. One group had pursued a program of studies in a conventional high school curriculum, while the other had completed the first two years of the four-year College program at the University of Chicago." Changes in coefficients of correlation over the experimental period were examined for three groupings of tests: subject field, mental processes, and relative degree of emphasis of objective. The changes in correlation coefficients were not sufficiently great to permit unequivocal generalizations, although suggestive trends were noted between degree of emphasis and learning outcomes.—G. G. Thompson.

2027. Furst, Edward J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Effect of the organization of learning experiences upon the organization of learning outcomes: II. Study of the problem by means of factor analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 343-352.—Coefficients of intercorrelations among twenty-seven achievement tests and two aptitude tests were obtained from high school students as previously described (see 25: 2026). The correlation matrices representing the 4 possible situations of the study were analyzed by the bi-factor method. Students in both groups were found to organize their learning on a subject matter basis with little relationship between achievement in one area and proficiency in another.—G. G. Thompson.

2028. Gentry, Lillian. (Fox Meadow Sch., Scarsdale, N. Y.) A study of the vocabulary load of sixty-six pre-primers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 525-532.—Pre-primers with copyright dates since 1930 were studied. A total vocabulary load of 600 different words was found. A "common word list" was made up, consisting of 250 words appearing in 3 or more pre-primers. The 66 pre-primers are listed

according to percentage of words in the common word list and also according to vocabulary load.—*M. Murphy.*

2029. Goldstein, Hyman. Will your students succeed in music? *Etude*, 1950, 68(10), 16-17; 60-61.—Here is described the plans for music testing often followed by the Advisement and Guidance program of the Veterans Administration. The author advises using the Seashore, the Kuder Preference Record, the O'Connor for manual dexterity, and the Otis for general intelligence.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2030. Griffith, Harold T. The effect of a diagnostic and remedial drill system in arithmetic computation at the junior high school level on computational ability, accuracy, and self-reliance in arithmetical situations. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 204-208.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2031. Hurd, Archer W. (*Med. Coll. Virginia, Richmond.*) Problems of collegiate success or failure with particular reference to professional schools of medicine. Richmond: Medical College of Virginia Bureau of Educational Research and Service, 1949. vii, 123 p.—In view of the ill-effects that failure in medical school has upon the psychological organization of the student, several studies were made to gain better insight into the problem. These studies were included in this one book. Preliminary investigations and factors in student failure are discussed. 31 specific studies are presented and followed by tentative conclusions that had been substantiated in some degree so far. Appended are an annotated bibliography used as a basis for the analysis of faculty opinion on reasons for student failure, and an added bibliography with a few selected quotations.—*J. Barron.*

2032. Jackson, Robert. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) The selection of students for freshman chemistry by means of discriminant functions. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 209-214.—It was desired to differentiate male and female students into groups most likely to receive (1) A, B, and C grades, and (2) D or F grades in freshman chemistry. This was accomplished by deriving a discriminant from the results of 3 tests administered to 979 students who had previously completed the course. The coefficients in the composite function indicate that arithmetic reasoning and computation are most highly related to success, the reading of chemistry material is less closely related, and intelligence is the least closely related. Sex differences in the ratios of the weightings for the three tests were found: intelligence being of little importance in the selection of male students.—*G. G. Thompson.*

2033. Jaspen, Nathan. The contribution of especially designed sound motion pictures to the learning of skills: assembly of the breech block of the 40MM antiaircraft gun. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*.

State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 330-334.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2034. Kaldegg, Gustav. (*Highland U., Las Vegas, N. M.*) Substance symbolism: a study in language psychology. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 331-342.—Essays of children from grades three to eight on "My Vacation" were analyzed with respect to abstract nouns referring to measures of time. The results are employed to support the idea of two types of linguistic growth: external and quantitative (vocabulary count), and the internal and qualitative aspect (substance symbolism). "This qualitative progress in the manner of using words and the quantitative increase in vocabulary range involve then two standards of linguistic maturity which, in principle, may be considered as mutually independent."—*G. G. Thompson.*

2035. Kearney, Nolan C. (*Dept. of Education, St. Paul, Minn.*) An analysis of the vocabulary of first grade reading material. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 481-493.—Word frequencies in 121 first grade readers published between 1930 and 1940 were studied. The 200 most frequently used words are listed. Words found in more than 50 percent of the readers are also listed.—*M. Murphy.*

2036. Larson, W. S. (*Eastman Sch. Music, Rochester, N. Y.*) Research studies in music education. *Music Educators J.*, 1950, 36 (June-July), 41-42.—Here appear the abstracts of seven articles on music education.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2037. Myers, Robert Cobb. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*) The academic overachiever: stereotyped aspects. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 229-238.—"An attitude-interest questionnaire was administered just after admission to the freshman class at a women's eastern college. At the end of the freshman year the highest overachievers and the lowest underachievers were determined by comparing College Entrance Examination Board verbal and mathematical scholastic aptitude scores with freshman-year grade-point average." Analysis by χ^2 techniques of these subjects' responses to a 152-item questionnaire yielded 45 items to which the two groups gave significantly different responses. Over one-half of these significant items were judged by experts as falling within the stereotype of the academic overachiever; e.g., serious friends, high ambitions, consistent study habits, concern for world issues.—*G. G. Thompson.*

2038. [New York Academy of Medicine.] Biological foundations of health education. New York: Columbia University Press, 1950. vi, 169 p. \$2.50.—This book covers the proceedings of the Eastern States Health Education Conference, April 1-2, 1948, and represents the views of contributors from four departments of the biological sciences (nutrition, psychiatry, gerontology, and epidemiology) on the subject of health education. 6 of the 14 papers are abstracted separately as entry nos. 1666, 1669, 1671, 1761, 1770, 1869.—*H. H. Strupp.*

2039. Nolan, Esther Grace. (*County Superintendent of Schools Office, Los Angeles, Cal.*) Deter-

mining most effective media of student learning. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 548-553.—The analysis of psychological test data aids in determining whether a student will learn best through auditory, visual, or kinaesthetic impressions. Methods are suggested by means of which such analyses can be made using the Stanford-Binet, the California Test of Mental Maturity, Performance Tests, and Interest Inventories.—*M. Murphy.*

2040. Northrup, Grant J., Pingry, Robert E., & Winsor, A. L. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A functional item analysis of group performance in general mathematics. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 279-285.—This is a summary of the procedure used and the results obtained in a functional item analysis of the responses of 416 freshmen to the Cornell General Mathematics Test. Twenty fundamental operations were identified and each test item was classified under the fundamental operation involved; e.g., rounding off, addition of fractions, multiplication of decimals. The performance of high, low, and middle groups on these fundamental operations was examined. It is concluded that functional analysis of this type is helpful in identifying students who need specific remedial work, and in improving the reliability and validity of a test.—*G. G. Thompson.*

2041. Smith, Linda C. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) A study of laterality characteristics of retarded readers and reading achievers. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 321-329.—In this investigation 27 tests of lateral dominance were administered to 50 retarded readers and 50 reading achievers who had been matched on CA and IQ. No significant differences between the two groups were found on hand preferences of parents, or hand, foot, eye, and ear preferences of the children. Retarded readers did have a somewhat greater tendency to reverse with the right hand during writing at an angle, and had a history of somewhat more changes from left to right handedness during early childhood (12 versus 4 per cent). 66-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

2042. Stiles, Frances Smythe. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Developing an understanding of human behavior at the elementary school level. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 516-524.—The analytical approach to human behavior involves the attempt to understand the factors which produced behavior. A learning program was designed to observe changes in social behavior in 4th, 5th and 6th grades. Five behavior patterns were included: behavior toward playground rules, toward property, teasing, or bullying, trespassing, and audience behavior. The program was presented in 6 one-hour discussion periods. Decisions concerning behavior problems made by the pupils at weekly room council meetings were compared before and after the learning program. Reliable differences were found in the direction of an increase in understanding of the factors underlying behavior.—*M. Murphy.*

2043. Taylor, John Francis. Success of college freshmen in community class centers and in regular residential colleges. In *Pennsylvania State College,*

Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 225-228.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2044. Turvey, S. E. C. (Vancouver Gen. Hosp., B. C., Can.) Dyslexia. *Bull. Vancouver Med. Ass.*, 1949, 26(1), 15-18.—For no evident reason, many children have difficulty in reading. Under 12 yrs. of age, 15-25% of children have dyslexia, the male/female ratio being 4-1. Though faulty vision may cause the condition, 75% of patients see normally. The author suggests several causes, classifying them as (1) hereditary, (2) lesions of the central nervous system, (3) psychosomatic disorders, and (4) mixed types. Special dyslexia classes are advocated to handle the severe cases, but milder cases usually do well in ordinary classes if the child is given patient understanding by parents and teachers.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

2045. Wilt, Miriam E. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) A study of teacher awareness of listening as a factor in elementary education. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 626-636.—By means of a questionnaire teachers were asked to estimate the amount of time children learn by reading, speaking, listening and writing; to rank these 4 language skills in their order of importance; and to rank the skills as they are used in specific school subjects in order to determine whether teachers sensed the importance of skill in listening. Listening was ranked second (below reading) both in time spent and in importance. In a second part of the study observations were made in 19 elementary classrooms including 530 children. These observations indicated that children are expected to spend more time in listening than in any other single activity.—*M. Murphy.*

(See also abstracts 1616, 1845)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

2046. Maas, Henry S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Attitudinal changes of youth group leaders in teacher training: a preliminary study. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 660-669.—Members of one group of students in a year's course in human growth and development were given field-work placements as group leaders in youth-serving agencies. A control group did not have such placements. Attitudes toward youth behavior, social attitudes, attitudes toward the functions of the school, and self-attitudes were measured at the beginning and end of the year. The findings indicate tentatively that group leadership experience affects favorably students' attitudes toward youth behavior and the attitudes of less well adjusted students toward themselves, but does not affect attitudes toward the function of the school or broad social attitudes.—*M. Murphy.*

2047. Melville, S. Donald. A comparison of activity preferences of children at the intermediate grade levels. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949.* State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 209-211.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

(See also abstract 1677)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2048. De Ridder, Lawrence M. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Education for teachers of handicapped children. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1950, 50, 521-529.—The growth of facilities and standards for the training of teachers in special education is traced from the 1920's to the present. Although requirements for certification vary from state to state and from one institution to another, the typical requirement is elementary school training, experience in teaching, and additional study in a field of concentration within special education.—G. H. Johnson.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2049. Harden, Edgar L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) How to organize your guidance program. Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 1950. vi, 70 p.—This manual has been prepared primarily as a guide to school administrators both in starting a new guidance program and in improving present programs. To illustrate the launching and operation of a successful program, this manual features ideas selected from the SRA "Guidance-Practices-That-Work Contest," as well as methods long proved useful. Several short chapters deal with the launching of the program, in-service training, services to the (teaching) staff, and getting support for the program. Most of the manual is devoted to actual guidance services, including individual analysis, group information methods, counseling, placement, and follow-up.—A. S. Thompson.

2050. Johnson, Rufus C., Jr. A study of selection and guidance procedures for students in the progress of industrial arts teacher education at the State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1949*. State College, Pa., 1950, 12, 262-269.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2051. Hahn, Milton E., & MacLean, Malcolm S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) General clinical counseling in educational institutions. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. xi, 375 p. \$3.50.—With emphasis on the professional psychologist as counselor, this text for upper division and graduate students presents the basic theories and concepts of clinical counseling and describes the knowledge and skills essential to the general practitioner who works within the normal range of human problems, particularly the education-vocational-personal ones. After considering nine basic principles underlying counseling, the types of educational-vocational problems associated with vocational choice are described.—A. S. Thompson.

2052. Moonan, William J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some empirical aspects of the sequential analysis technique as applied to an achievement examination. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 195-207.—After a brief description of the sequential analysis

technique applied to achievement testing, the author illustrates such an application with the results of a 75-item test (multiple choice) in descriptive statistics administered to 39 graduate students. The conclusion is reached that the sequential analysis technique might be useful in achievement testing (1) when the expense of sampling is a function of the number of items sampled (a rare situation in achievement testing), (2) when it is desirable to identify students with high and low ability quickly so that the test can be terminated early and their time devoted to other activities (also, a rare situation).—G. G. Thompson.

2053. Osborne, R. Travis; Sanders, Wilma B., & Greene, James E. (U. Georgia, Athens.) The prediction of academic success by means of "weighted" Harrower-Rorschach responses. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 253-258.—504 college freshmen were given the Harrower Multiple Choice Rorschach as part of their freshman battery. Biserial r 's were computed between each Rorschach response and fall quarter grades; about half of the responses gave r 's reliably above zero. Various quantitative scoring systems for the Rorschach were tried out, responses being weighted according to the size of the biserial r 's. In general, ACE scores alone predicted grades better than any scoring system on the Rorschach but multiple r 's based on ACE and Rorschach gave better prediction than the ACE alone. The scoring systems developed here were consistently better for predicting grades than Harrower's systems.—L. B. Heathers.

(See also abstracts 1384, 1621)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2054. Alexander, Theron, Jr. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) The prediction of teacher-pupil interaction with a projective test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 273-276.—Eight TAT-like pictures were administered to 25 teachers. These teachers' classes were visited by the staff of the research project. A 3-point rating scale was applied to the projective material, the rater attempting to predict a teacher's degree of acceptance of various kinds of behavior in children. Later the behavioral observations were similarly rated. 76% of the ratings from the two situations were in agreement; only 2% of the ratings differed widely. "It seems to be worthwhile to investigate the possibilities for the use of the TAT in selection of teachers."—L. B. Heathers.

2055. Girard, Françoise. *Psychanalyse du professeur*. (Psychoanalysis of the professor.) *Psyché*, 1950, 5, 596-608.—There are many persons teaching in the secondary schools in France, but too few of them are "educators." Technical training in the subject taught is of course of great importance but just as important is a knowledge of the affective problems of the profession. A psychological understanding of the profession is essential to a successful educator; it is to be deplored that too few of them are aware of this need.—G. Besnard.

2056. Horn, Thomas D. (*Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.*) Professional laboratory experiences provided elementary and special teachers in training by the Iowa State Teachers College Campus School and affiliated schools. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 648-659.—Professional laboratory experience can be classified as observation, participation, and teaching. The types of such experience offered at Iowa State Teachers College in the indicated fields are tabulated in detail.—M. Murphy.

2057. Keliher, Alice V. (*New York U.*) Mental hygiene in the day's work: A day in the life of the teacher. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1950, 34, 455-464.—Each of 3 teachers living in different kinds of community report certain major problems disturbing to the mental health of the teacher. Among these are the frequency of interruption of work and study; over-abundance of "paper" work; over-abundance of administrative "duties," the interference and time-limitations that prevent the teacher from establishing adequate, satisfying work and play relations with the child and a good functional relationship with the parent.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

2058. Kelly, William Frederick. (*Creighton U., Omaha, Nebr.*) The inservice growth of the college teacher with special application to Catholic colleges for women. Omaha, Nebr.: Creighton U., 1950. xii, 178 p. (Processed.)—Following an extensive analytic review of the literature on methods reported for the employment and inservice training of college instructors, the author presents data secured by questionnaire and interview concerning practices in 23 Catholic four-year colleges for women. In his conclusion the author points out that while for 25 years there has been considerable attention to plans for improving instruction there may be a serious question whether these have been sufficiently significant. 22-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

2059. McGrath, G. D. (*U. of Illinois, Urbana.*) Some experiences with a student teacher questionnaire. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 641-647.—A questionnaire for the evaluation of student teaching experience by student teachers is reproduced. Replies of 697 student teachers who answered the questionnaire anonymously are reported.—M. Murphy.

2060. Schmid, John, Jr. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Factor analyses of prospective teachers' differences. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1950, 18, 287-319.—"The purpose of this investigation was to determine with factor analysis if a few common factors might adequately summarize areas of personality, achievement, and abilities of prospective teachers frequently measured by educational and psychological instruments." Males and females were treated separately in the analyses. Four oblique common factors for the women and two orthogonal common factors for the men were found to encompass the intercorrelations of traits. Factor loadings of the various tests employed in this study are discussed.—G. G. Thompson.

2061. Symonds, Percival M. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Reflections on observations of teachers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1950, 43, 688-696.—These reflections are based on observations concerning the relation between teacher personality and pupil response in New York City public schools. The personality of the teacher is a most important factor in education, but great variation in personality is found among successful teachers. The "best" teacher personality cannot be described precisely, and certainly no tests exist for its determination. A desirable teacher is one for whom teaching satisfies deep needs, and who finds teaching and the pupils in school more interesting than subject matter.—M. Murphy.

(See also abstracts 1939, 2046)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

2062. Boatner, Mark M., III. Martinets or mollocoddlers? *U. S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1950, 1(1), 11.—". . . The martinet is neither admired nor tolerated in our Army, though we have too often applied this tag to forceful leaders. But we do tolerate and sometimes admire the mollocoddler. True leadership lies somewhere between the two."—N. R. Bartlett.

2063. Bruce, Martin M. (*Dunlap & Associates, Inc., New York.*) Psychological testing helps the individual too. *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 145-148.—A battery of tests including tests of mental ability, sales aptitude, vocabulary, social intelligence, mechanical ability, clerical ability and a personality inventory were given to 181 employees, mostly foremen, in two tobacco factories. Besides the usual reports prepared for management, a report stressing personal improvement was prepared for each employee. The real benefit to the employee came in the private interview with the counselor who explained the test results and recommended books and courses of study for personal improvement.—M. B. Mitchell.

2064. Evans, John J., Jr., & Newton, Thomas G. (*Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.*) Sound-slide films help Armstrong Cork train supervisors. *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 126-133.—The personnel department of Armstrong Cork has prepared a series of 24 actual case studies for training supervisors in handling problems of human relations. These consist of 24 filmstrips, 12 double-sided records, and "Leader's Guides" (obtainable from McGraw Hill). These cases are presented one a month to groups of supervisors throughout the Armstrong Cork plants. The sound-slide films do not provide a solution to the cases and the actual handling is not revealed. The leader asks the participants for their solutions and sends a summary of the discussion to the main personnel office. There the reports from the various groups are summarized and sent to all the participants.—M. B. Mitchell.

2065. Hall, William B. (*The Detroit (Mich.) Bank.*) Employee self-appraisal. *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 134-136.—Three rating forms are filled out for each employee. One is filled out by the

employee himself, one by his immediate superior, and one by the branch or department head. A conference is then held by the three raters. The final rating is made by a panel consisting of the department head, the personnel manager, vice president of Personnel Administration, and the vice president of Operations. This panel indicates those eligible for advancements and transfers, those that should be replaced, and those who need training.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2066. Henneman, Richard H., Hausman, Howard J., & Mitchell, Philip H. *Measurement of instrument flying proficiency. SAC tech. Pamphl., 25-1, 1947, 42 p.*—The evaluation analysis of the instrument training records of 175 student pilots revealed the following: (1) satisfactory distribution characteristics, featured by adequate dispersion and absence of marked skewness; (2) satisfactory reliability coefficients; (3) genuine student and mission differences; (4) more objective grading by experienced instructors than by inexperienced instructors; (5) mission items of satisfactory but differing degrees of discrimination; (6) instructor comments indicative of concrete instances of good and bad flying as the basis of the assigned grades; (7) a significant relationship between flying proficiency demonstrated at the School and previous flying experience.—*C. P. Froehlich.*

2067. James, Arthur A. (*Defense Research Board, Washington, D. C.*) *The transition of the citizen into the wartime armed forces. U. S. Armed Forces med. J., 1950, 1, 938-944.*—The thesis is, "if [men] are intelligently placed, the majority can be suitably employed somewhere in the Armed Forces." He rejects "make or break" training methods and discusses motivations and incentives to serve in time of emergency. Early training period is considered to be critical for emotional and mental breakdowns. A concept of democracy is discussed as it relates to selection and assignment in the services. Allowing some choice in assignment would result in greater efficiency.—*W. Fleeson.*

2068. Mace, C. A. *The analysis of human skills. Occup. Psychol., Lond., 1950, 24, 125-140.*—The similarity of physical, intellectual, and social skill is analyzed. Three ingredients are found in physical skills: (1) the intention to produce some required effect, (2) executive action, and (3) perceptual guidance. As skills become more complex, the higher cognitive functions play a larger part, and two additional factors are distinguished: situational information, and general knowledge. These concepts, plus a primary function of direction, and a secondary function of maintaining appropriate motives, are the basis of social skills. The ways in which these factors operate in supervision and leadership are discussed.—*G. S. Spear.*

2069. Pinks, Robert R., Mitchell, Philip H., & Henneman, Richard H. *A preliminary report of the measurement of on-the-job proficiency of aviation mechanics. Res. Rep. No. SAC-MDC-47-2, 1947, 40 p.*—The need for accurate and reliable measures

of on-the-job proficiency for personnel assigned to the Air Forces is generally recognized. The preliminary data secured from five maintenance flights at Bolling Field afford encouraging evidence as to the feasibility of utilizing subjective ratings of maintenance proficiency. The ratings obtained from working associates and from supervisors of aircraft mechanics on the flight line were subjected to statistical analyses, the results of which were generally satisfactory.—*C. P. Froehlich.*

2070. Reeves, Joan Wynn. (*U. London, Eng.*) *What is occupational success? Occup. Psychol., Lond., 1950, 24, 153-159.*—The concepts presented by Davies and by Stott (see 24: 4860, 6092) are critically reviewed. The author suggests that occupational adjustment be defined in terms of acceptance by an individual of the degree of fitting to his jobs he has obtained in the past and present and of his prospects of fitting in the future.—*G. S. Spear.*

2071. Rothe, H. F. (*Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.*) *Who's the better leader—the foreman or union steward? Factory Mgmt., 1950, 108(8), 240-250.*—Four tests Word Meaning, Arithmetic Reasoning, Logical Relations and Logical Analysis, were given 135 plant operating executives, 64 union stewards and officials, and 256 foremen. On each test the executives scored best and the foremen lowest. Conclusion is that the stewards make better leaders. Recommendations: pick the right men to promote to foremen, train these men, communicate better with them, and give them plenty of help.—*J. C. G. Seidl.*

2072. Schneider, Eugene V. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) *Limitations on observation in industrial sociology. Soc. Forces, 1950, 28, 279-284.*—The major methodological problem of industrial sociology lies not in the observer or his technique, but in the "interdependence of the observer and the field of observation"—i.e., in limitations on the problems which may be investigated and the interpretations which may be offered, because of the structure of labor and management relations, and the position of industry in society.—*B. R. Fisher.*

(See also abstract 1408)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

2073. Brogden, H. E., & Taylor, E. K. *The dollar criterion—applying the cost accounting concept to criterion construction. Personnel Psychol., 1950, 3, 133-154.*—The rationale proposed involves converting production units, errors, time of other personnel consumed, etc., into dollar units, thus providing criterion scale units equal at all points in the scale and comparable from scale to scale. This procedure provides a criterion measuring the contribution of the individual to the overall efficiency of the organization. When used in selection, the validity coefficient thereby gives the ratio of dollars saved by use of the predictors to the savings that would have resulted if selection had been made on

the criterion itself. Criterion ratings can be made in terms of the monetary value of individual differences in the area being measured.—A. S. Thompson.

2074. Doub, Betty Allen. **Better clerks can be hired with tests.** *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 102-103.—The use of four short tests, the Wonderlic Personnel Test, Name Finding, Number Series Completion and Number Perception, has cut down interviewing time and increased the caliber of incoming employees. The tests seem to correlate well with performance on bookkeeping and junior clerical jobs.—M. B. Mitchell.

2075. Douglas, Anna G. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Shall civil service endorse science or novelty?** *Publ. Adm. Rev.*, 1950, 10, 78-86.—The group oral performance test used by the New York State Civil Service examiners in selecting supervising labor mediators is criticized as being an unvalidated test. The test situation is considered unlike the job situation, especially since the testing situation is highly competitive and, therefore, gives too much emphasis upon dominance. The irregular numerical rating scale used by the N. Y. examiners is also criticized. The examiners considered, for example, the 5 points from 75-79 as acceptable, but the 15 points from 60-74 as Failing without publishing how points were scored. Most previous users of the group oral performance test have used from four to six graded categories rather than a point scale.—M. B. Mitchell.

2076. DuBois, Philip H., & Watson, Robert I. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) **The selection of patrolmen.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 90-95.—A battery of selection tests was administered to two entering classes of the St. Louis Police Academy. Academic achievement and achievement test scores were best predicted (validity coefficient of .60) with the combining of the Police Aptitude Test, the AGCT, and a non-verbal test. Marksmanship was best predicted (.33) with non-verbal tests, but no tests used had a significant correlation with rating on the job by superior officers.—C. G. Browne.

2077. Hausman, Howard J. **Validation of the aircrew classification battery against operational criterion of instrument flying success.** *Res. Rep. No. SAC-MDC-48-2*, 1948, 21 p.—An examination was made of the relationship between the Aircrew Classification Battery and certain criteria of instrument flying proficiency obtained on experienced pilots. Certain tests which were found to show consistent correlation with the criteria, are listed. It was found that tests which are characterized by the necessity for rapid handling of pure numbers are apparently worthwhile additions to the apparatus tests valid for selection of pilots, insofar as measurement of instrument flying aptitude is concerned.—C. P. Froehlich.

2078. Hay, Edward N. **A warm-up test.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 221-223.—To give applicants some experience of what it is like to take employment tests, a short easy warm-up test is given first and serves as a practice exercise for the tests

which follow. Applicants who have never taken tests before find that they feel more confident after having taken the warm-up test. A one-minute warm-up test designed to precede a clerical testing program is described.—A. S. Thompson.

2079. Holmes, Frank J. (Illinois Wesleyan U., Bloomington.) **Validity of tests for insurance office personnel. II.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 217-220.—A battery consisting of intelligence, clerical and personality tests was administered to three employee populations: secretaries, typists, and clerical-typists. The criterion of job performance was ratings by superiors. Shrunken multiple correlations in the middle forties were obtained against this criterion. (See 24: 5490.)—A. S. Thompson.

2080. Radom, M. **Picking better foremen.** *Factory Mgmt.*, 1950, 108(10), 119-122.—Four tests were used to select foremen. A Supervisor's Performance Report, Individual Background Survey, Test of Supervisory Judgment, and Kuder Preference Record. The first three were developed and validated by the author in his organization. Results: 33 successes of 35 men chosen.—J. C. G. Seidl.

2081. Rothe, Harold F. (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.) **Normative and validity data of the Purdue Mechanical Adaptability Test.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 187-192.—7 studies of the validity of the Purdue Mechanical Adaptability Test for selecting men to be trained as time-study men showed little or no validity for the test. In each study the sample was small and the criterion was a rating. The test was administered without using a time limit, but otherwise according to the standard directions. Norms for various groups tested without time limits are presented. The groups include 278 applicants for time-study training, 173 foremen, and 82 applicants for foremen jobs.—A. S. Thompson.

(See also abstracts 1380, 1383, 1385, 1611)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

2082. Bakke, E. Wight. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Adaptive human behavior; an outline for the study of human relations.** New Haven, Conn.: Yale University, Labor and Management Center, 1950. viii, 71 p. \$1.50.—This is the third revision of a 1945 publication by the same title. It proposes a framework, called "structure of living," for the study of individuals in an organization. Elements in this structure are (1) resources, (2) goals, (3) social behavior, and (4) reinforcements. The resources of a society are tied together by social mortar or "bonds of organization," such as a status system, communication system, etc. Goals are considered basically to be three: security, progress, and justice. Social behavior is the interactions among people in a society, or organization; and reinforcements include folkways, slogans, symbols, etc.—W. H. Osterberg.

2083. Friedmann, Georges. **Philosophy underlying the Hawthorne investigation.** *Soc. Forces*, 1949, 28, 204-209.—An exposition and critique of the Western Electric studies' philosophy. "Most

certainly the researchers, in reducing their perspective to the enterprise isolated like an entity independent of the other social forces which interfere with it, minimize the social factor and do not see all the variety and the importance of its influence on the psychology and conduct of the worker within the factory."—*B. R. Fisher.*

2084. Gadourek, I., & Koekebakker, J. *Industrial mental health.* *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth.*, 1950, 2(1), 48-52.—The authors summarize evidence showing that "industrial experts are beginning to realize that any partial goal . . . will bring only a partial and temporary solution. Industrial health, regarded as a state of physical, psychic and social well-being of working communities, must include the consideration of such factors as productivity, social security, harmonious organization and ample social contacts in working groups. Attempts to remedy any one of these conditions without taking the rest into consideration are doomed to failure."—*J. C. Franklin.*

2085. Gitlow, A. L. (*New York U.*) *Worker cooperation and discipline make an incentive plan successful.* *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 106-110.—A successful incentive plan requires the cooperation of supervisors and the union as well as of the individual employees. To get this cooperation, continuous educational work is necessary. It is also necessary to eliminate submarginal workers and to discipline or eliminate workers who remain uncooperative.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2086. Gracey, Harry F. (*S.K.F. Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.*) *Effective communications—one road to productivity.* *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 86-90.—Weekly meetings are held at S.K.F. Industries for each level of supervisor from the general manager down to shift foremen. As the foremen become trained in management policies and procedures and in conducting meetings, they in turn are beginning to hold meetings to pass on information to the employees. Secretaries write up minutes of meetings to pass on to supervisors at the next higher level, so that effective communications are maintained between levels of supervision. Supplemental media such as movies, posters, a public address system, and plant tours are also used to increase communications and make all employees feel they belong to the organization.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2087. Osterberg, Wesley H. (*Prudential Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.*) *A method for the study of bargaining conferences.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 169-178.—There is little agreement on the appropriate methods for collective bargaining conferences. In this study eleven bargaining meetings were observed and records made of the behavior of the participants. The behavior classifications dealt with indices of emotional involvement and the effects of frustration, such as aggression, defense of self, projecting one's own problem to the opposing side, etc. The method of observing, classifying and recording the behavior is described.—*A. S. Thompson.*

2088. Rose, Caroline Baer. *Morale in a trade union.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1950, 56, 167-174.—This is a study of morale in a large CIO industrial union in the Midwest. A questionnaire asking about specific shop situations was given to 45 students in a workers' education class. Low morale was indicated by failure to believe that economic advancement is possible; by poor work and by dislike of work; by failure to engage in union activities; by a desire for more services from the union; by the presence of long-standing shop problems; by lack of confidence in shop stewards' handling of grievances; and by divisions among the men caused in part by difference in ability and by seniority.—*D. L. Glick.*

2089. Weschler, Irving R. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) *The personal factor in labor mediation.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1950, 3, 113-132.—This study is an effort to determine the collective personality of active labor mediators and to isolate those significant differences among the personality variables which distinguish a group of "good" mediators from a group of "poor" mediators. The groups were given an intelligence test, personality test, information and attitude inventory, and biographical questionnaire. Particularly differentiating variables were age, religious preference, intelligence, and impartiality.—*A. S. Thompson.*

(See also abstract 2092)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2090. Cawthon, Charles R. *Giving name to fear.* *U. S. Army Combat Forces J.*, 1950, 1(1), 20.—Examples of phrases describing combat situations are cited to illustrate the effect of the phrases in governing the fear reactions of men on the scene. "The use of damaging words can be controlled. In the 29th Infantry Division, for example, the word 'counterattack' was successfully outlawed. . . . Anyone concerned enough about enemy activity to report it used the words 'enemy enthusiasm' instead. And this did keep things on a more even keel."—*N. R. Bartlett.*

2091. Great Britain. Privy Council. Committee for Medical Research. *Report of the Medical Research Council for the years 1945-1948.* London: HMS Office, 1949. 238 p. \$1.25. (Available from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—Description of activities and lists of publications of research units such as applied psychology, industrial psychology, building research, vision, occupational optics, industrial physiology, climate and working efficiency, and occupational psychiatry.—*J. Brožek.*

INDUSTRY

2092. Baldamus, W. (*U. Birmingham, England*), & Behrend, Hilde. *Variations in absenteeism during the week: an index of employee morale.* *Nature, Lond.*, 1950, 165, 831-832.—As a more

objective and convenient measure of employee morale, comparing absenteeism for different days of the week is suggested on the hypothesis that, "owing to cumulative fatigue, the number of absentees in a factory should be expected to increase from Monday to Friday; if in reality the opposite happens, factors other than fatigue or working conditions (which do not change from day to day) must be involved, notably morale." Illustrative examples employing this index are presented.—A. C. Hoffman.

2093. Barr, Norman Lee. Visibility of cockpit instruments. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 328-342; 346.—High altitude flying has created a new set of visibility problems for the designer of aircraft cockpits and instruments. At high altitudes, the intensity of the sun may be 5 or 10 times its intensity at sea level, but general sky brightness may decrease to 5% of its sea-level value. Thus, direct illumination from the sun is intense; diffuse illumination from the sky is greatly reduced. Intense exterior illumination from clouds below the aircraft may also dazzle the pilot for considerable periods of time. The combination of these factors makes many recessed instruments invisible at high altitudes even in daylight. The author makes several suggestions for improving the visibility of aircraft instruments under these conditions.—A. Chapanis.

2094. Benge, Eugene J. By-products of job evaluation. *Personnel J.*, 1950, 29, 94-99.—If a job analysis is made in enough detail it can serve for several purposes in addition to job evaluation. For instance, it can be used for merit rating, selection, training, incentive pay, improving working conditions, and improving methods. It can also be used as the basis for charting lines of responsibility, functions of jobs and lines of promotion.—M. B. Mitchell.

2095. Black, John W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Some effects of auditory stimuli upon voice. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1950, 21, 251-255; 277.—Brief summaries of several studies suggest that "1. Momentary vocal patterns are in part determined by the second or 'other' party in two-way communication. This places a responsibility upon the interrogator for shaping in some measure the intelligibility of the reply that he anticipates. 2. The level of the sidetone is gauged by experience and adjusted to accommodate the 'normal.' For efficient communication within an aircraft, the necessity is indicated for establishing through training an experience of optimum side-tone."—A. Chapanis.

2096. Flexman, R. E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), Matheny, W. G., & Brown, E. L. Evaluation of the school Link and special methods of instruction in a ten-hour private pilot flight-training program. *Univ. Ill. Bull.*, 1950, 47, No. 80, 44 p. (Institute of Aviation, Aeronautics Bull., No. 8).—An experiment tested the feasibility of 10-hour preparation for the CAA Flight Test with a revised training syllabus employing modified models of the School Link. Results favored Link training. Although not

all experimental subjects passed after 10 hours, it was concluded that considerably less than the present 35 hours could suffice.—R. Tyson.

2097. Frisby, C. B. Human factors in the design of machinery and working methods. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1950, 24, 168-173.—Physical problems of industry have been extensively investigated for many years. Although a good deal has also been done in studying psychological problems, most of the attention has been given to the cognitive aspects. It is felt that a great deal needs to be done in studying the feeling and interest factors in relation to the individual worker, and the social situation in which the work occurs.—G. S. Speer.

2098. Giese, W. J., & Sagen, H. E. Ampoule inspection. *Drug & Cosmetic Industr.*, 1950, 66, 518; 574-575.—This is a description of a test validation study written in non-technical terminology. A sample of 33 employees inspected a job sample of 100 twenty c.c. ampoules from 6 to 9 times each, for a total of 25,000 judgments. The accuracy of these judgments was used as the criterion. Good inspectors had better near point visual acuity. Length of experience, time of day, and day of week were not related to consistency or accuracy of inspection. Older women were slightly more consistent than younger women. More accurate inspectors tended to work more slowly than inaccurate ones, but were no more consistent in their judgments. Five sources of error were found: judgment, sensory, perceptual, motor, and mechanical. Information that could be used in training inspectors was also analyzed. Setting a minimum visual standard for employment has been found to raise the group average in accuracy.—H. F. Rothe.

2099. Hatch, Theodore F. (Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Human problems in industrial machine design. *J. industr. Hyg.*, 1949, 31, 201-203.—That mechanization has increased manifoldly the productivity per worker is not the question here but rather the following points are raised: (1) Are the anatomic, physiologic and psychologic capabilities and limitations of man receiving adequate consideration along with functional requirements, in industrial machine design? (2) Is it possible to expand the rules of design, with special reference to the human factor, to eliminate unnecessary stress on the operator and insure a better combination of man and machine? (3) Is it necessary, as a practical matter, to consider machine design in this light, or is the subject of academic interest only? Some attempt is made to answer these questions from the humanistic standpoint.—F. C. Sumner.

2100. Hay, Edward N. (Edward N. Hay & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.) The application of Weber's Law to job evaluation estimates. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 102-104.—It has been found that the judgment expressed in factor comparison job ratings seems to behave in accordance with Weber's Law in that arithmetic intervals in job difficulty are matched by logarithmic increments in salary. Data show that "just noticeable differ-

ences" which were correctly discriminated by trained job raters about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the time were 15% apart in salary value of the factor interval.—C. G. Browne.

2101. Henneman, Richard H., & Mitchell, Philip H. (*Aviation Psychology Branch, Air Medical Section Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, Washington, D. C.*). **Aircraft accidents and the aviation psychologist.** *SAC tech. Pamphl.*, 62-2, 1948, 46 p.—Promising lines of psychological research of flying safety are believed to be the following: (1) Redesign of aircraft equipment from the standpoint of the operator; (2) investigation of pilot training procedures; (3) detailed analysis of accident causation; (4) selection, training and evaluation of aircraft maintenance personnel; (5) evaluation of post-accident clinical treatment. Also tentatively proposed for consideration are several recommendations with respect to Air Force flying safety policy.—C. P. Froehlich.

2102. Hische, Wilhelm. **Die Diagnostik kontinuierlicher Reiz-Reaktions-Verhältnisse und ihre arbeitspsychologische Bedeutung fuer die Fliesarbeit.** (The diagnostic of continuous stimulus-reaction-relations and their importance for the work-psychology of continuous production.) *Psychol. Rdschau*, 1949, 1, 82-87.—The author proves by a practical example that for the perfectioning and the increase of speed in certain work processes limitations are imposed by the given psychophysical structure of the worker. They can be determined exactly by experiments. Whatever is "above," is haste, whatever is under it leads to dullness, monotony, gliding off to other thought.—P. L. Krieger.

2103. Lennon, Victor A. **Illumination and seeing.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1950, 41, 1222-1224.—Efficient visual conditions require adjustment of illumination levels to minimize adaptation requirements.—D. Shaad.

2104. Ross, Sherman. (*Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.*) **A study of shooting glasses by means of firing accuracy.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 118-122.—Six different types of plastic filters were tested as shooting glasses at a rifle range, with neutral, clear plastic used as a control. 21 highly qualified riflemen served as subjects. No significant differences in performance, as determined by the mean radius scores, were found between firing with or without glasses.—C. G. Browne.

2105. Sinkulová, Ludmila. (Ed.) **Příručka pracovního lékařství.** (Manual of work medicine.) Praha: Knihnice Sociální Revue, 1949, 461 p. 170 Kčs (\$3.40).—The manual, consisting of 12 sections written by twenty-odd contributors, covers the whole field of a broadly conceived industrial medicine. The discussion of the problems encountered by the curative and preventive medicine in specific industries constitutes the bulk of the volume but there are also chapters on vocational guidance (F. Hyhlík), physiology of work (K. Kaclec), industrial hygiene (J. Roubal, P. Pachner, and B. Švestka), industrial safety (F. Kopáček),

and physical education in industry (R. Vinařický and J. Ulbrich). In Bohemia and Moravia the centers for vocational guidance of the youth are attached to the County (*okres*) Offices for the Protection of Work, operating under the Ministry of Social Welfare, are staffed by specialists in applied psychology, social work, vocational education and related fields, and have direct contact with the placement services. In Slovakia the work of the guidance centers was largely limited to psychological testing and was not fully linked to the economic needs and realities. An effort is made to introduce a unified system throughout the country.—J. Brožek.

2106. Varney, Alex. **The psychology of flight.** New York: Van Nostrand, 1950. iv, 269 p. \$3.75.—In this book a layman interprets some elementary psychological principles and applies them to problems of flying. Among the topics discussed are the following: fear and its control, learning to relax, learning to co-ordinate, learning to observe, developing reflexes, building judgment, the psychology of errors, the psychology of airsickness, and the temperament of the pilot.—A. Chapanis.

2107. Weiner, J. S. (*Oxford U., Eng.*) **Observations on the working ability of Bantu mineworkers with reference to acclimatization to hot humid conditions.** *Brit. J. industr. Med.*, 1950, 7(1), 17-26.—A group of 8 Bantu mining recruits and one of 8 Bantu workers with 4 to 6 months experience were required to perform at D. B. 90°, W. B. 89° F., a standardized task identical to that used previously on European subjects. Progressive changes in sweat rate, rectal temperature, and pulse rate, characteristic of acclimatization were noted in both groups. The performance by Bantu novice workers of a standardized task in hot mining conditions does not reveal any high degree of "natural" heat tolerance. As with the European, acclimatization is acquired with repeated exposure and after 3 days Bantu workers are able to complete a routine involving a heat output of 110 Kcals/m²/hr. for four hours.—F. C. Sumner.

2108. Welford, A. T., Brown, Ruth A., & Gabb, J. E. (*U. Cambridge, Eng.*) **Two experiments on fatigue as affecting skilled performance in civilian air crew.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 40, 195-211.—Civilian aircrew members were tested, or retested, on a problem solving task and a perceptual motor task before departure on long (6 to 21 days) flights, immediately after their return, or after a stand-down of at least 8 days. Performance tended to be poorest immediately after return from a flight. However, the amount of this impairment depended upon the flight duties of the person and whether or not the flight was regarded as "easy" or "hard."—L. E. Thune.

2109. Williams, A. C., Jr., & Roscoe, S. N. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Evaluation of aircraft instrument displays for use with the omni-directional radio range (VOR).** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 123-130.—The speed and accuracy with which 48 pilots

could use mockups of 8 different VOR aircraft instrument displays to solve typical navigation problems were measured. The instrument and airline pilots made fewer errors than the non-instrument pilots, but there were no significant differences in time scores. Pictorial displays (graphic representation of actual spatial relations) were superior to symbolic displays (information in terms of dial readings, needle deflections, and numbers).—C. G. Browne.

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

2110. **Bills, Marion A.** (*Aetna Life Ins., Hartford, Conn.*) **Psychology in modern management.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 12, 241-245.—The industrial psychologist today is a general practitioner who uses specialists when necessary to help diagnose a problem and sell the remedy to management. This is illustrated by a discussion of techniques for selecting insurance salesmen and an analysis of the desirable work factors in a clerical organization.—J. Bucklew.

2111. **Browne, C. G.** (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) **Study of executive leadership in business. III. Goal and achievement index.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 82-87.—23 executives of a rubber company enumerated the goals of the company. The goals were combined into a Goal and Achievement Index form and were ranked by the executives in terms of goal importance and degree of achievement of each. Analysis of the data indicates the value of the method for studying communication at executive levels, knowledge of company goals and achievements, and relationships existing between specific goals when analyzed by individual executives and departmental groups.—C. G. Browne.

2112. **Hattwick, Melvin S.** (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **How to use psychology for better advertising.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950. xvi, 376 p. \$5.75.—This is a textbook for advertising people as well as college students. It is written in a popular style. Research results are generally explained in non-technical language, but in rather complete detail, and with references to the original articles. There are 21 chapters divided into four sections: what do customers want, six steps that make advertising more effective, methods of evaluating advertising effectiveness (including pre-testing and post-testing), and building customer confidence in advertising.—H. F. Rothe.

2113. **Mace, Myles L.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **The growth and development of executives.** Boston: Harvard Business School, Division of Research, 1950. x, 200 p. \$3.25.—Programs for the

development of men for executive positions were studied in 25 companies. Executives are defined as those "whose function is to get things done through the efforts of other individuals." Among the findings are: (1) there is an inverse relationship between the extent to which a company publicizes its development program and the actual practice of such a program; (2) the definition of a successful executive depends upon the situation; (3) the most effective way to develop executive skill is to practice it; (4) coaching by the immediate superior is the best method of training, and (5) a "climate of confidence" or atmosphere of approval is necessary in the superior-subordinate relationship.—W. H. Osterberg.

2114. **Wallace, S. Rains, Jr., & Whitney, Alfred G.** (*Life Insurance Agency Management Assoc., Hartford, Conn.*) **The prediction of persistency in premium payment.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1950, 34, 131-135.—A Persistency Rate formula was applied to 3448 life insurance policy holders. The results indicated persistency of premium payments to be related to several variables including occupation, age, income, mode of premium payment, and previously owned life insurance. The discontinuance of life insurance viewed as a response of the individual appears "to offer considerable promise of providing a criterion of investigations in the fields of personality or social psychology."—C. G. Browne.

(See also abstract 1389)

PROFESSIONS

2115. **Luborsky, Lester B., Holt, Robert R., & Morrow, William R.** (*The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) **Interim report of the research project on the selection of medical men for psychiatric training.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1950, 14, 92-101.—The background and aims of the selection research under way at the Menninger School of Psychiatry are outlined together with a synopsis of work carried out to date. The analysis of data available on approximately 100 men who had been in the residency program at least a year and a half has centered attention on 7 sources of data as worthy of further study: application credentials, a recorded structure interview, the Thematic Apperception Test, selfinterpretation of the TAT, the Rorschach Test, a picture completion test (Holt), and the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. Scoring manuals are being developed for these measures, and a final validation is being carried out with a new group of 65 residents.—W. A. Varvel.

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